Bombay Gazette.

VOLUME 3] WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15, 1820. [NUMBER 1554.

Advertisement.

Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT an adjourned Sessions of the Peace will be held at my Office in Meadows'-street on Tuesday the 21st Instant, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon; when all Persons who have presented Petitions against the Assessment within the limits of the Town, are directed to appear before His Majesty's Bench of Justices, and to bring their witnesses in support of their claims for reduction.

B. NOTON,
Clerk of the Peace.

MEADOWS'-STREET,
Bombay, March 8th 1820.

જાહેર ખબર*

ફિલમેમાથી • ખબર • આપીએ છે • કે આ • મહીનાની • તારીખ • ૨૧ મી વાર મંગલના • દને • બપોરના • કલાક • ૧૧ આ પીશ • જુશતીશના • શાહેબ • લોક • કરી મેરોના • દાકશ • બાબત • તજવીજ • કર વાશારૂ • નોદન • શાહેબના • ફારીશ્તા • કી આ • મથે • કરગીના • દેવલતે • પાસ્રા • બેડશે આશાને • લોકોકે • મુંબસબધે • શેકેરતી • ક દમાના • ઘરોના • દાકશ • બાબત • અરજીઓ આપી છે • તેઓને • ફોકમ • કે છે • તે • દાકશ ના • પધશા • આણે • કરવા • શારૂ • પોતાના શાહેદ • ફોશ • તેઓને • શાર્થે • લાવીને • તા કે • ફાજર • થાઉ *

આજ ૮ મી • માચ • શ • ને ૧૮૨૦ અંગરેજી

• • • •

T. H. Hunter, Esq. ... ... Do.
Messrs. Jos. Francisco Pereira & Sobrinho, Do
Conductor Holbrook, ... Do
Mr. T. Hunt, ... Do.
John Cunninghame, Esq. ... ... Do
Captain J. S. Canning, ... Do.
W. A. Jones, Esq. ... ... Do
Furdunjee Cursetjee, ... Do.

Subscribers' Names continue to be received by Mr. E. C. ANDERSON.

Bombay, March, 15.

IN THE HON'BLE THE COURT OF THE RECORDER OF BOMBAY.

Sheriff's Sale.

Seized by virtue of a Writ of Fiere Facias at the suit of MERWANJEE RUSTOMJEE, SON, and representative of RUSTOMJEE MANOCKJEE.

AGAINST

COOVERBOY, WIDOW OF THE LATE BURJORJEE DADABHOY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT on Wednesday, the 22d day of March instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon will put up to sale by public outcry on the premises the undermentioned property of the above named Defendant.

Lot 1st.—An Oart consisting of two wheels with a spot of salt vacant ground situated without the Town Walls on the Breach Road and in the neighbourhood of a Garden belonging to MERWANJEE RUSTOMJEE.

Lot 2nd A Dwelling House covered with Tiles with its Appurtenances, situated at Mazagon near the Powder House and in the neighbourood of a House of MERWANJEE RUSTOMJEE.

Lot 3rd A Chawl or Range consisting of 5 Appartments covered with Tiles situated within the Town Walls in Barboy Street, and in the neighbourhood of a House of HIRJEE WADIA.

Lot 4th A Ground with a Common Shed Covered with Tiles at Ditto in Bazar street and in the neighbourhood of a House of CAWASJEE DADABHOY.

Lot 5th A Ground of one Stick Ditto and in the neighbourhood of a House of NASSERWANJEE RUTTENJEE.

HENRY GRAY.
SHERIFF.

Bombay Sheriff's Office.
March, 14 1820.

THE BRIG.

Ganges,

CAPT. SAMUEL TIGER BALL
WILL SAIL.

For the Coromandel Coast in three or four Days.

PASSENGERS, may be accomodated, Camp Fashion; by applying to the Commander.

Boyce & Co.

Have for Sale

THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES

The greater part of which they have
RECEIVED

Per Mulgrave Castle,
LATELY ARRIVED FROM

England.

Carbonelle, and Davie Robertsons 1st growth Claret,	per Doz.	Rs. 55 to 60
French Claret, (different vintages,	Do.	15 to 20
Maxwell and Keys Old Hock,	Do.	65
Maxwell and Keys, and Harper's Port Wine,	Do.	30
Miller & Jones Stout Porter,	Do.	12
Old Cognac Brandy,	Do.	24
White and Red Æ na Wines,	Do.	35
Old L. P. Madeira,	Do.	28
Cavalry and Wellington Boots,	per pair	Rs. 30 to 35
Best Blucher Boots and single and double vamp'd Shooting Shoes with Buckles,	Do.	15 to 18
Walking and dress Shoes,	Do.	10
Gentlemen's white drab, and black round Hats from Bicknell's,	each	8 to 20
Lady's Superfine Beaver Riding Hats trimmed with Ostrich Feathers and Ribbons,	Do.	35 to 50
Children's Ditto,	Do.	10 to 25
Superfine Cocked Hats, Waterloo shape, richly trimmed to the Prince Regent's order for Infantry, Cavalry or Staff Officer, bound with black Mexico lace, embroidered with Silver and Gold star Loops; rich Cockades and very rich bullion Tassels; Feathers & Saxon plumes complete,	Do.	75 to 95
Superfine Dress Opera Hats,	Do.	40
Cavalry and Infantry Officers Regulation Hackles and Feathers,	Do.	2 to 10
Seal Skin Caps (Cossack shape) superbly trimmed with Gold and Silver Bands and Tassels,	Do.	36 to 40
Plain Ditto,	Do	18
Officers Gold Staff Epaulettes,	per pair	100
Regulation Gold Sword Knots,	each	12 to 18
Infantry and Cavalry Officers' Regulation net Sashes,	Do.	40
Best Black Patent Leather strong gilt, full and half mounted Waist Belts with Swivels,	Do.	12 to 35
Best Buff Leather Field Officers' gilt plates and silver Crest,	Do.	40
Do. Do, Do. and Silver Ornaments and gilt Swivels,	Do.	40
Officers' Shoulder Sling and Waist Buff Belts,	Do.	8 to 25
Regulation Swords steel & leather scabbards,	Do.	75
Regulation Swords plated scabbards	Do.	75
Double and Single barrel'd Guns in Mahogany Cases,	Do.	300 to 506
Best Dueling Pistols from Wilkinson successor to Nock,		300 to 500
Single turned, and Spanish barrel'd Fowling Pieces, and Rifle, from Nock and Durkins,		35 to 200
Brass barrel'd Blunderbusses, plain and with Spring Bayonets,		50 to 75
Plated, Gilt, yellow metal and steel spurs with screws and chain,	per pair	5 to 18
Twisted and Octagon barrel'd Pistols,	Do.	60 to 120
Best bleached Doe Skin Pantaloons and Breeches,	Do.	45
Best Doe Skin, Norway Doe Skin and Dress Gloves,	Do.	2 to 4
Ladies' and Gentlemen's black and white Silk Gloves,	per doz.	40
Do. Do. Silk Hose,	Do.	100
Do. Do. best Superfine Cotton Hose,	Do.	40 to 55
Do. Do. and Children's best superfine Austria Hose,	Do.	15 to 25
Best superfine Saxon, Scarlet, Black, Grey, Green, and Brown, Broad Cloth,	per yd.	16 to 25
Ditto, Do. White, Black,		
French Grey and Drab Cassimeres,	per yd.	7
Best Cloaks with Sleeves,		30
Whitney Blankets of sizes		20 to 45
Best Welch Flannel,	Do.	2½ to 3
Rich Furniture Chintz 28 yards in a piece,	per piece	35 to 55
Best Superfine White Corderoy,	per yd.	3 to 4
Best Europe long Cloth for shirting (40 yds. in a p.) 9 | 8 wide, per piece,		50 to 75
Do Jaconets (20 yds. in a piece) 4 | 4 wide,	Do.	45
Fine Irish linen (25 yds. in a piece)		55 to 90
Fine White Lawn (13 yds. in a piece),		40
Do Fine French Cambrics,	Do.	50 to 80
Superfine Do. Do.	Do.	85 to 110
Fine Irish Sheeting (56 yds. in a piece) 5 | 4 wide,	Do.	100 to 130
Fine Scotch Sheeting (43 yds. in a piece),	Do.	95
Fine linen Tick,	per yd.	2 to 3
Fine French Cambric Handkechiefs (12 in a piece),	per piece	30 to 55
Elegant Breakfast sets of fine Stoke porcelain,	per set	180 to 300
Elegant Dinner Services Spode's Ware finely enamelled,		275 to 480
Fashionable Silver Teapots and Stands Cream ewers and sugar Basons,	per set	365
Fashionable silver Table spoons	per Doz.	150
Dessert do.	do.	110
Tea do.	do.	45
Table Forks	do.	160
Dessert do.	do.	110
Soup Ladles	each	35
Fish Knives	do.	30
Gravy Spoons	do.	30
with salt, milk, and marrow spoons, sugar Ladles and butter knives the prices of which are proportioned to the above.		
Double plated liquor frames, silver gadroned edges with diamond cut bottles each,		75 to 120
Do. round and oval Bread Baskets do.	do.	75 to 110
Do. round and oblong Tea pots, with Cream ewers and sugar basons to match, silver gadrone edges,	per set	100 to 120
Double plated egg frames with cups and spoons,	each	30 to 75
Double plated Tea pots, silver gadrone edges,	do.	45 to 65
Fiddle Table spoons double plated on steel,	per doz.	40
Do Dessert do.		30
Do. Tea do.	do. do.	15
Best double plated shade snuffers,	each	10
Best pocket Compasses in silver and metal gilt cases, each,		15 to 50
Best metal and ivory scale Thermometers in morroco and mahogany sliding Cases.		12 to 20
Best gold eye glasses		15 to 40
Double and single jointed Gold Spectacles with two pair of extra glasses to each,		40 to 70
Double and single jointed Silver Spectacles with 2 pair of extra glasses to each,		12 to 20
Best 20 inch to 3 feet, field Telescopes with 3 and 4 draws in leather sling cases, straps and buckles,		45 to 100
Marine Telescopes covered with leather,		35 to 45
Day and night Telescopes with shades,		45 to 100
Marine Barometers with Thermometers and stands,		120
Best Piedmont Barometers, round fronts and rack index,		75
Best turn checks Engineer's drawing Instruments, in mahogany boxes with locks,		75
4 Inch Patent, and Cradle Theodolites with silver arc and nonius and achromatic Telescope with parallel plates and folding stands,		270
Compound Microscopes with apparatus complete in cases, each,		75 to 120
Convex Mirrors in Ebony Frames 4 to 10 inches in diameter,		8 to 35
Concave, Do. Do. 4 to 10		8 to 40
18 Inch Convex Mirrors, gilt rim, Stag top, 2 branches glass shades and cut glass pans,	per pair	500
15 Inch Convex Mirrors gilt rims Eagle top &c. &c. &c.	per pair	450
Elegant rich cut glass hanging fountain Lustres for 8 lights, very richly decorated with festoons of rich cut paste brilliants, Octagon drops and elegant Isicles, rich cut glass shades, Vase shaped on best plated mountings.	per pair	2900
Spare for each pair.		
2 Rich cut bottom shades,		
48 " " Octagon drops,		
144 " " Do. large do.		
48 " " Isicles,		
24 " " End drops,		
8 Vase shaped shades,		
Elegant 8 light Regent do. the same numbers of spare Articles tulip shaped cut shades,	per pair	2800
Elegant 6 light Fountain Lustre with a proportionate number of spare articles Vase shaped plain shades,	per pair	1560
Elegant 6 light Regent do. with do. and tulip shaped cut shades.	per pair	1650
Elegant 4 light fountain Do. with Do. vase shaped shades,	per pair	900
Elegant 4 light Regent Do. with Do. tulip shaped cut shades,		960
Elegant vase shaped Wall shades mounted on a new shaped scroll plated double Brackets with rich cut glass pans, elegantly ornamented with rich cut paste brilliant octagon drops and Isicles.	per pair	165
Spare for every 3 pair.		
1 Rich cut glass pan,		
12 " Octagon Drops		
12 " Isicles,		
4 Vase shaped shades.		
Elegant Single Do. with a proportionate number of spare Articles	per pair	85
Large Vase shaped Table Shades, mounted on best double plated feet with spare shades,		75
Vase and Tulip shaped Table Shades, ground & elegantly painted, mounted on best plated feet.	per pair	35 to 40
Elegant round double plated Chamber Candlesticks with Snuffers and Extinguishers and 2 spare Shades to each pair.	per pair	60
Elegant Diamond cut Salt cellars with pans,		25 to 30
Elegant Diamond cut Muffineers silver gilt tops,		18
Best 20 inch Mahogany Escrutoirs, brass edged, ornamented, row of secret drawers, best locks, brass nozzles for Candles, and velvet, each		100
Best solid Mahogany Tea Chests, with best cut glass basons and Silver Escutcheons,		35
Japaned Wood Tea Chests, Chinese figures on top and sides, with best Silk velvet and best basons,		15
Mahogany brass clamped Dressing Cases, fitted up complete		50 to 80
Morocco Portfolios with bottles and locks complete,		15 to 30
Foolscap Morocco Portfolios with pockets and Blotting paper		8 to 12
Mahogany, Brass Clamped, Boxes containing each 2 doz. best polished steel, Ivory handled Knives and Forks with 2 pair of Carvers, Table steel and Cheese Scoop	per set	254
Patent Cooking Camp apparatus with Lamps Complete,	each	12 to 20
Snuff the different Mixture	per lb.	7
Rose Macoba in pint bottles,	per bot.	7
Sir Humphry Davy's Patent Gunpowder		
5 lb. Magazines with Locks and keys	per magazine	20
3 lb. do.	ditto, doz.	12
2 lb. do.	ditto, do.	8
1 lb do.	ditto, doz	4
Patent shot all numbers, 28 lb bags,	p. bag	6

Bombay, March 15.

TO BE SOLD.

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
AT THE PIER HEAD,
BY

Ferrar, and Eduljee.

On Saturday Next the 18th Instant,

If Not Previously, Sold by Private Bargain.

TWO Large Grabs, with their Stores &c. one Called Savoy Sudder, and the other Saib Sudder, Burthen, of about 800 Candies, each; the above Vessels formerly belonging to a Prize Property, sold by the Honorable Company's, Prize Agent at Severndroog; they are close to the Pier and may be viewed, at any time from to-morrow. For Particulars, enquire, at their Office, where an Inventory of the Stores, may be seen.

March 15.

FOR SALE
at the

Gazette Office

BLANK Bills of Exchange, Powers of Attorney, Wills, Interest and Respondentia Bonds, Policies of Insurance, Articles of Agreement between Masters and Mariners, Bills of Lading, Boat Notes, &c. &c.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Honorable the Governor in Council,

BOMBAY CASTLE, 3D MARCH, 1820.

LIEUTENANT Hodges, 1st Assistant to the Political Agent in Kandeish has the permission of the Governor in Council to proceed to the Presidency for the benefit of his health and to be absent on that account till the end of April.

Lieutenant Briggs, commanding the Sebundies in Kandeish has also a furlough for six months from the date of his embarkation for the same purpose.

The following Extract of the Honorable Court's letters dated the 21st of July and 1st September 1819 and of their letters to the Madras Government dated the 7th and 12th of April 1819 referred to in their dispatch of the 21st of July are published for general information.

Extract of the Honorable Court's letter in the Military Department dated the 21st July 1819.

PARA 2d. We have permitted Major Edward Tandy of your establishment to remain in England until the departure for your Presidency of the first Company's ships of next season 1819-20.

3d. We have permitted Captain Andrew Campbell, to return to his rank on your establishment.

4th. Having had occasion to transmit to Madras several orders that are equally applicable to your Presidency, we send a copy of them herewith a number in the packet, and direct that they be strictly attended to at your Presidency also viz.

PARAS. 8th and 9th of Millitary letter to Madras dated 5th April 1817.

PARA 50th a letter to Madras dated 12th April 1819.

5th Having taken into consideration the Regulations under which pensions are granted from Lord Clive's Fund to invalided and discharged non-commissioned officers and privates of the Company's service, as well as the amount of those pensions, we are of opinion that the Regulations require modification, and that it is necessary to make some addition to the pensions at present granted.

6th. We have accordingly resolved to adopt the following Regulation.

No non-commissioned officer or private who has not served fourteen years in India, except he has been disabled on actual service, shall be in future entitled to admission on Lord Clive's Fund.

Serjeants who have actually served in the Company's Army twenty one (21) years (whereof the eight (8) years at least in the capacity of serjeant who shall be distinguished for good conduct, or disabled from wounds received on actual service) shall be permitted to retire from the service, and allowed, any part of His Majesty's Dominions in Europe, one shilling per Diem over and above the pension at present receivable from Lord Clive's Found.

Serjeants of the aforesaid description who shall be permitted to remain in India shall be allowed a pension of thirty Rupees per month, but this indulgence is to be granted only in cases of extraordinary merit in conformity with the Regulations of the Bengal Government dated 31st December 1796, and confirmed by our letter in the Military Department under date the 6th June 1798. Serjeants who shall have actually served in the Company's Army fourteen (14) years and who may be discharged when holding that Rank on account of debilated constitution rendering them unfit for Field service; and Corporals and Privates discharged at their own request after completing twenty one (21) years service, shall be allowed one shilling per Diem, i. e. their respective pensions from Lord Clive's Fund shall be made up to that sum.

In cases of wounds or injuries received on service rendering the soldier incapable of discharging his duties, pensions according to the following scale will be allowed without regard to rank or corps.

If totally unable to contribute to earn a livelihood after twenty one years service,—1s. 10d. per day.

If able to contribute something to earn a livelihood after twenty one years service,—1s. 2d. per day.

If totally unable to contribute to earn a livelihood after fourteen years service,—1s. 6d. per day.

If able to contribute something to earn a livelihood after fourteen years service,—1s. 0 per day.

If totally unable to contribute to earn a livelihood not having served fourteen years,—1s. 3d per day.

If able to contribute something to earn a livelihood not having served fourteen years,—9d. per day.

In all the foregoing cases the pension from Lord Clive's fund to be included in the rates of Pension now established. No man who shall not have actually served twenty one years in the Company's Army shall be admitted to the pensions now established, unless he be discharged as an invalid, entitled to admission on Lord Clive's fund. No man shall be admitted to the pensions now established without the production of a certificate of good conduct from the proper authorities in India.

7th As we have reason to believe that soldiers who have claims upon Lord Clive's fund are frequently sent home without being furnished with the requisite recommendation from the government under which they have served, we desire that you will issue positive instruction that the necessary certificates be delivered to each invalid entitled to the benefit of the fund, previous to his quitting India, and also that duplicates of such certificates together with description Rolls of the men, specifying their length of service, and the cause of their being discharged may be regularly transmitted by the vessels in which the men proceed to Europe.

8th We also desire that you will take every precaution to prevent men from becoming chargeable to the company as pensioners whose disability may have been occasioned by intemperance, or misconduct, and that at the same time you will afford every facility to the admission of those Men to the benefits of the pension who have just and equitable claims.

Extract of the Honorable Court's letter dated the 1st September 1819.

PARA 2d We have permitted Lieut. Col. William Roome of your establishment to remain in England until the departure, for your presidency of the first company's ships of next season 1819-20.

3d We have permitted Brevet Captain and Lieut. William Nash of your establishment to remain in England until the departure for your Presidency of the first company's ships of next season 1819-20.

Extract of the Honorable Court's letter to the Madras Government dated the 7th of April 1819.

ANSWER TO LETTER DATED 15TH JUNE 1816.

PARA 33 a 7 and 74 and 5 of Letter dated 2d April 1817 A revised scale of distribution of of the stationery allowance in His Majesty's Regiments in conformity to the suggestions of the commander in chief sanctioned. Representation from the officer commanding H. M. 25th Dragoons on the subject considered to be unfounded.

PARA 8th We observe from your Military statement of 1816, that the suggestion of your Military Auditor General for discontinuing the allowance to the Paymasters of His Majesty's Regiments, of Pagodas 10 per Month, for a writer, has been carried into effect according to his suggestion, which allowance ought never in fact, to have been authorized, seeing that the Paymasters of His Majesty's Regiments are each allowed a clerk, who is an enlisted soldier and has the Rank and pay of a Serjeant.

9th We observe from the Military statement of 1817 that the allowance of Pagodas 2 per month to the Adjudants of Regiments for candles has also been very properly discontinued as pointed one by the Military Auditor General, in his letter of the 26th August 1816. PARA 2d & 3d.

Extracts of the Honorable Court's letter to the Madras Government dated the 12th of April 1819.

ANSWER TO THE LETTER DATED 11TH AUGUST 1817.

12th and 10th. Of letter dated 11th October 1817. The widow of the late Lieut. Col. Robins, of His M's. 69th Regiment allowed in consideration of her distressed situation the passage money of her late

PARA. 5th. In our Mis

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

…rank, on her … refund the … disproved by … sent, Cap… Lieut. … His M's. 80th … granted an al… for the accomo… their families to … England under obligation … refund, if Court shall require it.

51st. It is however absolutely necessary that the greatest caution should be observed in granting to the families of His Majesty's officers a relief which is never allowed to those in the company's service.

52d. We therefore desire that you will as much as possible discourage all application of this nature, and that you will in no instance authorize any advance of money to the widows of officers dying in India, except upon the production of affidavits that their deceased husbands did not leave … sufficient to defray the expense of procuring passages for their families to Europe.

53d. We also desire that the amount advanced on such occasions may be limited to the lowest sum, for which pass ge can be procured, calculated according to the rank of the deceased officer, for which purpose you will naturally call for information from your Marine Board.

54th Even in cases in which you may think yourselves, authorized to advance sums of money sufficient to enable the p rties to procure passages home, we direct that you exact bonds to refund the sums advanced in all c ses wh ch such advance shall not meet with our approbation.

3d *March* 1820.

Captain Peter Lodwick of the 11th Regiment Native Infantry is appointed to the staff situation vacant by the death of Captain Halifax under the designation of Assistant Adjutant General to the Poona Division of the Army; date of appointment 27th of Jan. 1820.

The following promotion is ordered to take place.

8th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) F. Daugerfield to be Captain of a company vice LeMaistre deceased,—Date of rank 19th of Feb. 1820.

Sub Conductor John Metcalf of the Ordnance Department is appointed Conductor vice Hannah reduced by the sentence of a General Court Martial,—date of appointment 1st Feb. 1820.

4th *March* 1820.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant Dumaresque of the 1st Battalion 4th Regiment to the situation of Assistant of the 2d Class to the Revenue Surveyor in Guzerat from the 1st of this month.

6th *March* 1820.

The Honorable the Governor in Council considering it beneficial to the public service, that officers holding subordinate staff appointments should be made to relinquish them on obtaining superior rank, and return to their regimental duties, unless other appointments be conferred upon them of superior importance and responsibility, and more suitable to their advanced rank, is on these grounds pleased to remove Lieut. Colonel Sealy, from the situation of Commissary of Stores in Guzerat.

Captain A. Campbell, of the Artillery is appointed Commissary of Stores in Guzerat, vice Sealy.

The Honorable the Govr. in Council permits Captain Robertson Fort Adjudant of Bombay to proceed to sea for the recovery of his health and to be absent on that account for a period of ten months from the date of his embarkation.

The Honorable Governor in Council directs that a Brigade consisting of two Battalions of Native Infantry, a detail of Artillery with a proportion of ordnance stores be stationed at Shoolapoor until further orders.

Capt. C. L. Brooks of the 11th Regiment Native Infantry is appointed Major of Brigade and Lieutenant John Rankin, Quarter Master of brigade to the troops to be stationed at Shoolapoor; date of appointment 1st of March 1820.

Major David Campbell of the 9th Regiment of N. Infantry is appointed to command the fort and garrison of Shoolapoor.

The following promotion is made by the Honorable the Governor in Council.

11th Regiment Native Infantry.

Ensign James Wilkinson to be Lieutenant, vice Sherriff deceased.—Date of rank 1st March 1820.

9th *March* 1820.

Lieutenant Black of the Marine Battalion is appointed to officiate in the office of Fort Adjudant Inspector of the pension list, and director of the fire Engines during the absence of Captain R. Robertson.

By Order of the Honourable the Governor in Council,

F. WARDEN,
Chief Secretary.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Lieut. I. Laing 2, | 11, Regt. N. I. 9th March 1820, from Satarah.

Do. W. Jacob, 1 Bat. Artillery, 11 March, from Seroor.

Do. F. Iredell, Sub Commissary 11 March, from Guzerat.

Cornet G. I. Paul, 1 Light Cavalry 12 March, from Bushire.

Lieut. S. Kennett, 2 | 11 Regt. 12 March, from Sattarah.

Captain R. W. Gillum, 2 | 11 Regt. 11 March, from Sattarah.

Major R. H. Hough, 8 Regt. & Deputy Military Auditor General, 12 March, from Muscat.

Captain W. H. Sykes, 2 | 9 Regt. N. I. 11 March, Poonah.

DEPARTURES.—Ensign C. J. Westley, 2 | 10 Regt. N. I. 9th March 1820, to Poona.

Lieut. C. Doveton, 4th Madras, N. I. 8th March to Darwar.

Do. T. D. Hughes, 1 | … Regt. 10th March to Bro…

Captain Stevenson, Horse Artillery, 12th March to Seroor.

Ensign R. Cane, 1 | 9 Regt. 11th March to Kutch.

Lieut. George Rose Lyons, Horse Artillery 10th March to Seroor.

Major D. Campbell, 2—9 Regt. 13th March to Sholapore.

Captain J. Donaldson, 2d Bengal, N. I. 15th March for Europe.

Lieut. Col. C. I, Bond, Artillery, 15th March to Surat.

MR. EDITOR,

Aware that it will prove gratifying to the friends, of the gentleman who recently commanded the Myra Ketch, to learn, that a letter has been received from him by one of that description, fully confirming the high opinion they have ever held of his character for Honour and Probity; he loses no time in advising them to that effect; and however they may lament that his zeal to serve his owner, has led him into errors, they will rejoice to know, that the very extent of his delinquency, has been a faulty judgment.

I am Sir,
Yours Obediently,
VINDICATOR.

14th March, 1820.

Bombay, March 6th 1820.

MR. EDITOR,

There is something in the following *jeu de esprit*, so applicable to the late alarming measures that have taken place at home; and illustrative (wittily so) of these foundation rights, we, as Britons, possess, and which were so manifestly infringed in the late unhappy business at Manchester that if not too long, I should hope you might find room for it in your next Gazette. It was written at the period for the amusement of a large patriotic dinner at the Crown and Anchor in the Strand, the late Charles Fox in the Chair, but never before printed.

Dialogue in the year 1796, *between a certain powerful Minister, and an eminent Lawyer (a) at the time of passing the bills for the suppression and prevention of seditious meetings.*

It was held at a meeting of mutual condolence for the mischief likely to accrue to the parties from their late, joint measures.

After a pause of about four minutes, now and then viewing each other with looks intermingled with sentiments of anger, disapprobation, disappointment and sorrow, the Lawyer, with a deep fetched sigh; and an "expression of grief in his visage, in which he could snatch a grace beyond the reach of art, thus pitifully commences.

Lawyer.—Oh Mr. Pitt! Mr. Pitt! what are we doing and what have we done?—

Min.—The supreme power of a state is irresistible in its decrees, when the alarming, existing circumstances of the times conduce to strong measures, any attempt to oppose this measure becomes legally and morally impossible.

Law.—But alas! I am afraid your *legal* and *moral* impossibility may meet with *physical* objection!—

Min.—Stability is the glorious essence of a good Government. "*Odi profanum vulgus;*" and when by the most flagitious attempts, they endeavour to render this good government unstable, I think it my duty to lop off the means by which they may promote their insidious designs; and in so doing, to do it *effectually*.

Law.—So it seems, they give you credit for; and, it is this very *effectual* mode, which is the cause of their complaint. The mob that is the people of England, say, brother, that the remedy you apply may sometimes be as *convenient* to a *Minister*, as it may (allowing the extreme case) be necessary to the general safety. Admitting this last case, in all others, they assert it to be an infringement, or subversion of their undoubted rights and privileges, inherent in the constitution of this kingdom, more particularly the privilege of petitioning, and *convening* for that purpose, which should be as free as air. Any mode of prescribing to it, takes away the very essence of its character; and that also supposing strong measures are obliged to be resorted to, the people of England, that is, the Mob, have a right to influence your judgement as to its expediency, by their approbation, or disapprobation of the measure, Englishmen will not be tongue tied. Hear what our ancestors thought upon this subject a little more than a century ago when the famous bill of rights was proposed to the unqualified acceptance of William and Mary, in which was this singular clause "that it "is the right of the subject to petition the "King &c." no reservation as to the *time place* or *number* or *manner* provided it is peaceable; but being without exceptions is to be taken in its fullest latitude, all which they *claim, demand* and *insist upon* (strong words, brother!) as their undoubted rights and liberties, and, mark what follows (how prospective and comprehensive!) "and that no *declarations, doings* "or *proceedings* (*doings* or proceedings brother!!) to the prejudice of the people, in "any of the said premises, *ought in any wise*, "to be drawn *hereafter* into *consequence* or "*example*." And in the 6th clause of the said act. "The Lords Spiritual and Temporal "and commons in Parliament assembled, de"clare and enact, that all and singular the "right and liberties asserted and claimed in "said declaration are the *true, antient* and *in*"*dubitable* rights and liberties of the people "of England.

Min.—What do you tell me of rights and liberties? *Necessitas non habet leges.* The time is come! The case is extreme! Lift up thine eyes dost thou not behold legions of republicans, with *air guns* and *pop guns* marching in firm array already at our door! Is this a time to tattle of liberties when King, Lords and Commons, are about to be melted down into one common mass! are we not upon the eve of being despoiled by the lawless sons of rapine and confusion on the continent! have not their baneful political nostrums already reached our shores. Are not the fires of civil commotion kindling in every district! Is not "to your tents O. Israel, the universal, watchword with them!" Are you not alarmed!

Law.—Indeed, I am frightened. Thus was I frightened when I drew up the bill, Sir Pepper tremblingly partook of my agitation. But I have since learnt the alarm to be in a manner groundless.

Min.—And what have they since done? Ah! fatal step! ruinous to my country! ruinous to Europe! ruinous to all the world! What will posterity think? Posterity, my dear Jack, in which you know I place all my dependance! Ah what will they think of a petition to the King for *my* removal!!! *(a)*

Law.—O Lord! is that all? comfort yourself, my dear Billy, posterity will do you justice. Posterity will hang the dogs in effigy.

Min.—What are civil rights founded upon, but in civil expediency?—

Law.—But there are barriers!

Min.—Dont talk to me of barriers these are the very things, I wish to get rid of! Have I not, by my excise laws; my resistance to the indemnification for the admission of foreign troops; my suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, my barrack bills; my treason and sedition bills; and this, my last *coup de main* at their pretended liberties, endeavoured all in my power to overturn them? "*Odi,*" I tell you, "*prefanum vulgus;*" and I will destroy the barriers, that I may get at the dogs.

Law.—Well, well, but they will not take it quietly, I thought they might you know, I told you so; but we were mistaken.

Min.—The necessity, in this extreme case, I tell you again demands, that I should lop off some of their privileges. Why the juries, will not hang these, as my dear W. Trouble you Trouble you, expresses it, *acquitted felons!*

Law.—You are too hasty colleague; and now as I am likely to be hung *a la lanterne* before I can obtain my L—d, Ch—l—r's place, I will tell you my mind. You and I differed in our sentiments, you *know* we did; and so I will tell the people. How often have I desired you to read Bacon, Locke, Blackstone, De Lolme, Plowden and other writers!-but you still urged on your hot-headed plan.

Min.—Hot headed, do you call it? Are you not acquainted of the late horrid attempt upon his Majesty? Is it not an established maxim, that you may know a man by the company he keeps? and will not the converse hold equally good? Was not our royal sovereign shot at by one of the mob? and do not the mob compose the opposition, the corresponding societies and all other societies that do not think as I do? do they not all join in the same horrid machinations and views, are they not all *ergo*, morally accessary, do they not abet, Mr. Attorney? Are they not all King-killers, or would be so if they dared? And if he is destroyed will his Ministers exist long after him? Zounds! man! is not this enough for me to cut them up root and branch; and all for the love of myself, and my dear Royal Master!!

Law.—Worse and worse. For in considering the people of England, under the opinion you form of them your assertions are a direct libel, And they refer you to November 1792. when they came forward and made a direct avowal of their love for the constitution of their country, and of their determination to support and defend it; and they moreover tell you, that they believe a very great majority hate and detest revolutionary principles; that, if any design of overturning the Government was to be put in agitation such a phalanx of the respectable, thinking, sober and opulent part of the community, consisting of almost the whole of the middle, and higher classes, would spring up, as would soon put to flight by their power, influence and courage, any horde of infatuated wretches, who would endeavour to change the government without means and proper discretion to accomplish, their foolish, fatal and insidious designs.

Min.—But have we not an example in the French?

Law.—Hold, no the comparison be lies them. The French were enslaved. Britons are not nor ever will.

Min.—But after all this, have I taken away the right of petitioning?

Law.—They tell you, you have virtually done so. It is a right that will not brook prescription. It must be pure and free in the first instance: in the *time* and *manner* of convening to petition.

Min.—Well, but I only want them to *advertize* their design of so doing.

Law.—And their liberties may receive a death blow before an advertisement can issue from the press!

Min.—Why did you not advise me, Mr. Attorney? you agreed with me in the proposal, at first.

Law.—You deceived me. You told me that you could carry it by a great majority in the house?

Min.—Oh; how could you be so deceived-did you imagine, that *there* the sense of the people was to be collected? I thought you had known better! why Zounds man! If I were to bring a bill into the house to-day, that you and I were to be hanged tomorrow, it would pass the house by a great majority O dear O dear! But, my dear Jack, now do tell me, do you think, that if I could manage to get this bill passed any how, that the people would be turbulent?

Law.—Not, at first, perhaps. It is the nature of Britons calmly, yet firmly to assert their rights, with decency and with respect; and, if it should pass there would be petition upon petition till its repeal.

Min.—But if I should exercise that darling privilege of a Minister, *obstinacy*; and that talent you know I am so famed for, a *contemptuous indifference?*

Law.—Then, I shut the book, a future fate must open it upon that occasion.

Min.—O dear! O dear! what can I do? You should have told me, instructed me, driven it into me, prevented me! You have been faithless to your King and his beloved Minister!

Law.—It is false!

Min.—You L—e!

Here Reader I must for a while draw a veil over the contest, which had now become so warm. For a whole hour the doctrine of recrimination was pretty well handled. Pity therefore to the combatants, (who did all but pull wigs I believe) and an unwillingness to listen to secrets of state will permit me only to observe, that being seated at a safe distance the expressions "Pension to Mr. Burke" "Sheridan" "to get in, turn us out" "I gave so "much to stop his mouth" "you know the "Duke of Portland" and such like, frequently assailed my ear in a more elevated strain than the rest. As they cooled, I ventured nearer; and the following was the result of the conversation.

Min.—But what must I do? I am ruined, if I recede! That wag Sherry will compleatly finish the picking of my bones!

Law.—Let it down fairly and softly. shave it so close, that a political microscope will scarcely be able to perceive any of its ugly excrescences; and send it next sessions to the family vault of the Capulets; or perhaps, as a better security against its return to the Devil at once.

I am Mr. Editor,
Your Obediently.
L.

(a) Mr. Pitt and Sir John Scott, then Attorney General, now Lord Eldon.

(a) How far that applies to Mr. V——t in the present case the reader must determine.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Snarl, is inadmissable and we have but little doubt that he will on consideration be satisfied with our decision.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

BOMBAY.

6 Month sight on London, per Rupees. 2 | 2
30 Days —— on Calcutta — 103½ — 100 Sicca Rs.
30 Days —— on Madras — 102¾ — 100 Madras do.

The Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, 15th MARCH, 1820.

The long expected Ship the Lonach Captain Driscoll, anchored in the Harbour yesterday evening, from London the 14th October, and the Cape of Good Hope the 29th December, she has added of course nothing to our previous stock of intelligence, but one very pleasing paragraph, must not however be omitted viz. the safe arrival at the Cape of the Chartered Ship York, for whose fate our readers will recollect, there was some apprehension, in consequence of some idle rumours, that reached us from the Coast.

We continue our extracts from the Madras papers, which continue to favour us with many interesting details … more and more evident how difficult … of Governing; That ministers should be … is natural enough and that a reform is wanting in many things cannot be denied, … we look at the many respectable men who attended and took a part in the meeting at York the 14th of October, we must hope that … can be desired in the way of salutary … will soon be attained; Ministers are … and we must suppose they feel as men, and that they will be ready to comply with such necessary reform as may be pointed out to them when parliament meet, to forbear any prosecutions similar to those of Mr. Carlile, and to let Orator Hunt and his colleagues, sink quietly into the vale of contempt and oblivion.

The resources of our country are not altogether exhausted, and if prudence is now called in, are far from irretrievable.

We have been favoured with the following extract of a letter from the Force in the Northern Guzerat, under Colonel Barclay, dated 27th February.

We had a smart brush with the Coosbs and people of Nugger, the day before yesterday, and taught them a Lesson, which they will not very soon forget. They commenced firing on our line, as we were marching past the Town but we did not return their fire until several of our men were wounded. We were quite surprized when they commenced the attack, as we did not intend to have attacked them; and had

given them assurances of safety, and one of their Vackeels was in our Camp at the time. The Artillery opened with Shrapnel, whilst the detail battalion under Captain Gilkrist was ordered to storm the Town, supported by the Light Company of the 3d Regiment under Lieut. Spencer, and the Rear Guard of the line under Lieut. William Reynolds. The enemy were driven from the Town in an instant, and took refuge on the Hill of Cullunja which commands the Town, and from which they kept up a severe fire for some time, but when our Sepoys began to ascend the Hill after them, they quickly retired to a greater distance. They however returned again in force, about 12 o'clock, and annoyed us in the town where we had taken post; when the Colonel ordered the 2d | 3d and 1st | 6th Native Infanty, to support the detail corps &c and to drive the enemy completely from the hill, which was effected in a most gallant manner, though not without some loss on our side; two killed and twenty wounded. No officers hurt; the firing did not cease, till near Sun-set. The enemy's loss must have been considerable, as on our way over the banks, we found them lying in heaps; and the whole of the banks were stained with blood. The prisoners, whom we took, say they never met an enemy who dared to enter the passes and banks of the Hill of Callunja before. The Town was completely sacked.

Commercial.—The failure of the Cotton Crop is so complet in many parts of the Guzerat, that a small parcel of Cotton has been actually sent from Bombay to one of the ports in the Gulph of Cambay; it is supposed that 30,000 Bales, will be the extent of the early Cotton this year, so that no diminution of the present prices can be calculated on.

The following is taken from a late Number of the Asiatic Journal, but appears to be much exaggerated; from Bombay especially as our books only exhibit a quantity equal to 264,507 Bales of 300*lb.* each.

Export of Cotton, from India, in 1818.

To	From Calcutta, Bales of 300 lbs.	From Bombay, Bales equal to those of 300lbs	Total Bales of 300lbs.	Total Value in Sicca Rupees.
England,	178,080	128,512	306,592	24,522,560
Continent,	40,642	40,109	80,751	6,460,080
America,	41,210	42,289	84,199	6,735,920
China,	76,976	112,197	189,173	16,138,840
	336,848	323,107	660,655	52,852,400

Average per Bale, 80 Sicca Rupees.
Value in Pounds Sterling, 6,606,550.

It is a curious fact, perhaps, not generally known, that the total amount of bullion imported into Great Britain by the East-India Company in the last eleven years, *viz.* from 1808 to 19, exceeds the amount they exported.

Imported..£2,732,496
Exported....1,953,581

The East-India Company imported £1,283, 608 of gold from 1811 to 1815.

In the proclamation lately issued by the Prince Regent, in pursuance of an act to direct the disposal of freight money for the conveyance of specie and jewels on board his Majesty's ships and vessels, it is enacted among other provisions, that the whole amount of freight when received, shall be divided into four parts —one fourth to the Admiral or Admirals on the station, or in the squadron to which the ship may belong—two fourths to the Captain or Officer commanding—and one fourth to Greenwich Hospital for the use of that Institution.

The adjourned Sessions commence this day.

From the last Courier.

The first division of the transports from the Gulf, under convoy of the Hon'ble Company's cruizer Ternate, with detachment of the H. C. Artillery and His Majesty 47th and 65th regiments, returned to this harbour on Wednesday and Thursday. The remaining 5 transports under convoy of the H. C. cruizer Mercury may be expected to arrive here in the course of 8 or 10 days. The 1st | 2d with the flank companies of the 1st | 3d and 1st | 11th and a detachment of the artillery remain for the present to garrison Ras-el-Khyma. Sir W. G. Keir has proceeded to Bushire in H. M. S. Liverpool for the purpose, we understand, of making some arrangement with the Persian Government respecting our occupying a station on the Persian side of the Gulf, should such a measure be eventually considered conducive to the ulterior objects of the expedition, by keeping in check the piratical spirit of the inhabitants of the shores of Arabia. Sir W. G. Keir is expected to return to the presidency in about 6 weeks.

We are desired to state that the brig Countess of Loudon was sold by public auction in the Marine Yard, on Monday last for fourteen thousand rupees, and not for fourteen thousand six hundred rupees, as printed by mistake in the last Gazette.

NAUTICAL NOTICES, CHRONICLE. and NAVAL REPORT.

The John Palmer, is the next ship for England she will depart about the 20th, touching at Columbo, the Isle of France and the Cape of Good Hope.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—8, March Ship Jessy, A. Landale, from Ras-el-Khyma

Do. Ship Jemima (Free Trader,) M. Danby, from Ras-el-Khyma 25th Feb.

Do. H. C. Ship Ernaad, Lieut. D. Jones, from Persian Gulph 26th Feb.

Do. H. C. Cruizer Sylph, Lieut. Charles Wright, from Demaun 7th March.

Do. H. M. Brig Curlew, Wm. Walpole Esq. Capt. from Persian Gulph.

Do. Ship Orient (Free trader,) Wm. Reynolds, from Persian Gulph.

Do. Ship Ann (Free trader,) Thomas Thatcher, from Persian Gulph 25th Feb.

Do. ship Diana, Charles Williams, from Persian Gulph 26th Feb.

Do. Ship Bombay Castle, Charles Hutchinson, from Persian Gulph, 26th Feb.

Do. Ship Conde de Rio Pardo, Henry Beyts, from Persian Gulph 25th Feb.

Feb. 9th Ship Glenelg, John Gover, from Persian Gulph.

Do. Ship Francis Warden, John Stutely, from Persian Gulph, Kenn 16th Feb. and Muscat 1st March.

Do. H. C. Cruizer Ternate, Captain C. Sealy, from Persian Gulph.

Do. 11. The H. C. Cruizer Teignmouth, J. Hall, from Ras-el-Khyma 25th Feb.

Do. 12. Ship Elizabeth; G. Cotgrave from Muscat

Do. 13. Armed Pattamar Bhowaney, Syrang Shack Dawood from Bancote.

Do. Siamese Ship Navakham Samoot, from Penang, 22d January 1820.

Do. do. Ship Bonach, Free Trader, Driscoll from London 14th October, and Cape of Good Hop, 29th December.

PASSENGERS.

Per Jessy.—Captain T. Backhouse, Lieut. J. Hill,—Lieut. J. Atherton,—Lieut. E. Mitchell,—Mr. J. Brown,—Lieut. Murray and detatchment of H. M. 47th Regt. with followers.

Per Jemima.—Captain Pickard,—Captain Mainwaring, Lieut. Watts.—Lieut. Lane,—Ensign Deveral and Miller 47th Regt.

Per H. C. Ship Ernaad.—Lieut. Edward Seawright, agent for Transports,—Major Warren, Lieuts. Farquharson, Barker,—Hunt, Cuppage, and Madden H. M. 65th Regt. Ensign Coleman,—Surgeon W. G. Burrell,—Mr. Richard Hetchings, Freemariner, Mr. Wm. Boye, do. and detachment of H. M. 65th Regt. with followers.

Per Cruizer Sylph.—His Excellency the late Governor of Demaun and family.

Per Orient.—A Detachment of 200 men and eight Officers of H. M. 47th Regt.

Per Ann.—Part, of H. M. 47th Regt.

Per Diana.—224 Dooly Bearers.

Per Bombay Castle.—A Detachment of H. M. 65th Regt.

Per Conde de Rio Pardo.—Lieut. G. W. Thompson H. M. 65th Regt.

Per Glenelg.—306 Troops and officers.

Per Francis Warden.—Capt. Leech,—Capt. Place,—Capt. Moore, 65th regiment.

Per Teignmouth.—Lieut. Sanderson.

Per Elizabeth.—Major Hough.

Per Lonach.—Two Misses Hodges
Two Boxes of Letters.

Per Pattamar From Mangalore.—W. C. Bruce, and James Ritchie, Esqs.

DEPARTURES.—9, March, Ship Kusrovie, A. G. S. Waddington, to Persian Gulph.

H. C. Cruizer Sylph, Lieut. C. Wright, to Goa &. Malabar Coast.

PASSENGERS.

By Kusrovie.—Mrs. Gray, Captain John Laurie.

By Sylph.—The late Governor of Demaun.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Ship John Palmer, for London.
Ship Biramgore, for China.
Ship Sulimany, for Calcutta.
Ship Conde de Rio Pardo, for Malacca.
Ship Amoody, for Bussorah.
Ship Sophie, for France.
Brig Cagador, for Macao.

LIST OF SHIPS IN THE HARBOUR.

H. M. Ship.
Curlew.

H. C. Cruizers.
Nautilus, Margaret and Frances, Antelope, Ternate, Teignmouth, and Ernaad.

SHIPS OF THE PORT.
Minerva Grab, Biramgore, Charlotte, Jane Brig, Ahmudy, Castlereagh, Lowjee, Sulimany, Helen, Ahmudy Snow, Good Success, Cumbrian, Ketch Biramgore, Ann, Prime Brig, Lovely Tish, Grab Bombay Merchant, Royal Charlotte, Countess of Loudon, Sophia, Glenelg, Bombay Castle, Diana, Conde de Rio Pardo, Francis Warden, Elizabeth.

BENGAL.
Hibernia, Cambridge, Jessy.

FREE TRADERS.
John Palmer, Orpheus, Mulgrave castle, Orient, Ann, Jemima, Lonach.

CEYLON AND MALABAR.
Trial, Cochin, Prime, Fox.

PORTUGUEZE.
Caçadore, Caroline, Angelica.

ARABS.
Howlee, Luxmee.

MADRAS.
Catherine, Dotterel, Brigs.

PINANG.
Ganges Brig.

FRENCH.
Sophie.

SIAMESE.
Navakhan Samoot.

CALCUTTA.

Arrivals at Kedgeree.

FEB. 13.—Ship Georgina, J. Rogers, from Coringa 28th Jan.

Do. do. Arab Ship Fathalwaheb, J. Baptistre, from Acheen 7th Jan. and Calingapatam 27th Jan.

Do. 15. Ship Robarts, George Brown, from Bombay 15th Oct. Cochin, Colombo, Penang and Rangoon 27th Jan.

Do. do. Ship Cornwallis, R. Graham, from Bombay 24th Dec. Allepee and Point de Galle 11th January.

Do. do. Danish Ship Nymphen, P. S. Kierulf, from Copenhagen 10th Sept. and Madeira 4th. Oct.

Do. 16. Ship Pallas, H. Phelp, from Gibraltar 3d June and Mauritius 9th Dec.

Do. do. Edmonstone, J. T. Brewer, from Mauritius the 3d Nov. and Covelong 12th Jan.

Do. do. Ship Eugenia, R. Allport, from Bombay 19th Dec. and Madras 26th Jan.

Do. do. Ship Venus, Geo. Dawson, from Colombo 15th Jan. and Vizagapatam 9th Feb.

Do. 17. Brig Dragon, Walter Cock, from New South Wales 26th Oct.

Do. 18. Ship Wellington, Geo. Maxwell, from Gibraltar 5th Oct. and Cape of Good Hope 19th Dec.

Do. do. H. C. Pilot Schooner Jane, Lieut. T. Elwin, from Bombay 23d Dec. Mangalore, Tellicherry, Callicut and Cochin 4th Jan.

Do. 19. American Ship Franklin, B. Ring, from Gibraltar 25th Oct.

Do. do. Brig Brothers, C. McNicol, from Madras 4th Feb.

OFF CALCUTTA.

Do. 12. The Investigator at Cooly Bazar.
Do. 13. The Wm. Petrie.
Do. do. The Tweed (D. Brig)
Do. 15. The Fort William.
Do. do. The Andromeda (P.)
Do. do. The Fame, Captain Eastgate.
Do. do. The Amiral Drury and the Bussorah Merchant at Cooley Bazar.
Do. 19. The Arab Ship Fathalwahab, and the Georgiana.

PASSENGERS.

Per Nymphen, From Copenhagen.—Mrs. Kierulf, Mrs. Fiellerup, Mrs. Giese, Miss Nycop, Mr. Poulson, Mr. Birch. Mr. Peterson, Children, Miss Maria and Miss Louisa Fiellerup.

Per Pallas, From Gibraltar—Miss Deverinne, Miss Phelp, Miss L. Phelp, Bernard Metcalf, Esq. Mark Roworth, and Lieut. J. H. Hassan, H. M. 87th Regt.

Per Edmonstone From Mauritius.—Mrs. Bristow, Mrs. Healy, Mrs. Findon, Major Bristow, Major Streatfield, Capt. Darby, Lieut. Hodgson Lieut. Campbell, Mr. Young, and Mr. Anderson.

Per Venus, from Columbo.—Col. Imlach; Capt. Walker, Captain Cook. Lieut. Dunlop and Surgeon Sievewright, Ceylon Volunteers.

Per Eugenia, From Madras.—Cornet William Wymer

EXPECTED TO SAIL.

Do. do. Ship Indian Trader, J. Ford, for Penang and Batavia, in 3 or 4 days.

DEPARTURES FROM CALCUTTA.

FEB. 13.—French Ship Fanny, P. Albert, for Bourdeaux, via Bourbon.

Do. 14. Ship Rochester, D. Sutton, for London, via Cape.

Do. 16. New Ship Sea Flower, W. Spiers, for Port Jackson.

Do. 19. Ship Larkasur, Nacoda, Salamanjee Daood. for Bombay.

PASSED TO SEA DURING THE WEEK.

The Sophia, Friendship, Sea-flower, and French Ship Fanny.

PROGRESS OF VESSELS.

At the following Stations on the 19*th Inst.*

DIAMOND HARBOUR.

Remain,—The Cornwallis and Edmonstone.

KEDGEREE.

Coming to town,—The Wellington and Fame.

NEW ANCHORAGE.

Remain,—The H. C. Ship Thos. G[illespie] and Portuguese Ship Rozalia.

SAUGOR.

Remains,—The Mellish.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—February 23, Ship Industry, T. Lazoal, from Pondicherry 22d February.

Do. 26th, Schooner Eliza, J, Washmuc from Colombo 3d February.

Do, 27th, H. C, Ship Kingston, W, A. Bowen, from Calcutta 7th February.

Do, 8th, Brig Fairy, Curry Naido, from Cuddalore 25th February,

Do, 9th, Brig Singapore, A, Salter, from Coringa 26th February.

DEPARTURES.—February 24, Ship Albion, Charles Weller, for London,

Do. 26th, Ship Medway, B, Wight, for do.

Do. Ship Travancore, J, Boog, for Calcutta.

Do. Ship Rockingham, G, Waugh, for Coast and Calcutta.

Do, 27th, Ship Henry Porcher, Phillips, for Calcutta.

Do. 28th, Ship Moobaruch, Mahomed Cassim for Porto Novo.

General Register of Marriages, Births and Deaths.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.—On the 6th inst., at her Father's, the Lady of E. R. McDonell, Esq. Madras Civil Service, of a Daughter

DEATH.—MARCH, 12th Master Charles Forbes Ashburner, Infant Son of William Page Ashburner Esquire, Aged 2 years and 6 Month.

At Poona, On the 29th ultimo most deeply regretted, Capt. John Sherriff, 11th Regiment N. I. Commanding a Risalah of the Poona Auxiliary Horse. He possessed an excellent heart, united with a sound judgment; and, had the most mild and unassuming manners. The service has lost, in him, one of its most promising Officers. He had early distinguished himself, by his attention and zeal, as Adjutant of the 1st. Bat. 4th Native Regiment; and, was, actively employed, during the late war. He had, by his conciliating conduct, gained the entire confidence and respect of the men of his Risallah; and their exemplary behaviour, on all occasions, fully repaid him for the trouble, he had taken, in overcoming their prejudices, to establish a new and salutary discipline amongst them.

Captain Sherriff adds another, to the melancholy list of sufferrers, in the Deckan, from the effects of the late arduous and fatiguing campaign.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.—On Sunday, the 13th instant, Mr. J. W. Henderson, of the H. C. Pilot Service, to Miss Mary Shaw.

On the 15th instant, at the Cathedral, by the Reverend J. Parson, John Lord, Esq. of the firm of Christie, Bernard and Co. Merchants, to Charlotte, second Daughter of the Revd Robert Neyes, of Reasper, Sussex.

On the 28th ultimo, at Bebcha near Juanpore, by the Reverend William Greenwood, Mr. Thomas Sheehy, to Miss Sarah Hollier, eldest Daughter of Mr. John Hollier, Indigo Planter.

At Puttahaut, on the 30th ultimo, Mr. I. L. Xavier, to Miss Charlotte Tureene, Daughter of Mr. P. Tureene.

BIRTH.—At Patna, on the 1st instant, the Lady of Wigram Money, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Son.

On the 14th instant, Mrs. J. Landeman, of a Son.

On Saturday, the 19th instant, at Dum-Dum the Lady of Captain Alexander Fraser, of Artillery, of a Daughter.

On the 25th ultimo, the Lady of Elijah Impey, Esq. of a Son.

At Cawnpore, on the 26th ultimo, the Lady of Captain Irwin Maling, of a Son.

DEATHS.—On the 14th instant, Thomas MacNeelance Esq. (late a Captain in the Country Service)—aged 45 years.

On the 16th instant, in Fort William, Major-General John Garstin, Chief Engineer—aged 63 years.

At Meerut, on the 19th ultimo, from the effects of acute inflammation of the liver, Lieutenant W. R. Harding, of the 1st Batt. 27th Regt. N. I. in the 28th year of his age.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGES.—On the 26th ultimo, at St. George's Church, Choultry Plain, by the Rev. E. Vaughan, Mary, eldest Daughter of J. D. White, Esq. to Captain B R. Hitchins.

On Monday the 28th Ultimo, at Saint George's Church, by the Rev. Edward Vaughan, Senior Chaplain, Thomas Blyth, Esq. to Mrs. Ann Pepper, Widow of the late Mr. John Wemyss Pepper, and Daughter of John Tullob, Esq. Madras.

BIRTHS.—At the Presidency, on the 24th instant, the Lady of Lieut. and Quarter Master Godfrey, of the 2d Bat. 1st Regt. N. I. of a Son.

At Quilon, Travancore, on the 16th instant, the Lady of Lieut. Colonel Clifford, C. B. His Majesty's 89th Regiment of a Son.

At Poonamallee on the 23d Instant, the Lady of Capt. Young, 59th Regiment, of a Son.

At Arcot on the 25th of February, the Lady of George Ballie, Esq. of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—On the 26th instant, at the Luz, near Thome in her 33d year, Mrs. Shaw, the Widow of John Shaw, Esq. late Register of the Supreme Court, leaving nine Orphans, who have to bewail the irreparable loss of both their Parents within the space of six months.

At Hydrabad, on the 17th ultimo, Mrs. Lydia Francis Hough[ton], aged 17 years.

At Goa, of the Cholera Morbus, on the 28th Dec. 1819, Mr. Thomas Moore, aged 54 years, Merchant at that [place].

At the Presidency, on the 22d February, in the prime of life, Serjent [Thomas] Hayden the eldest son of Mr. Conductor James Hayden, after a few hourse illness, sincerely regretted by his disconsolate Parents, and a numerous circle of friends.

MADRAS, MARCH 3.

His Majesty's Ship *Caveron*, Captain Furneaux, anchored in the Roads on Tuesday afternoon from Trincomalie—The Brig *Maria* from Calcutta arrived at the same time.

BOMBAY.—PRINTED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS*, BY BHAWOO PANDOORANGJEE, & G. MARTINS, IN APOLLO STREET.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15, 1820.

Calcutta.

CURRENT VALUE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Saturday, February 19, 1820.

BUY.		SELL.
0 7	Six per Cent. Loan Obligation, *(discount.)*	0 11

FEBRUARY 21.

We are sorry to learn that the Cholera Morbus has committed great ravages at Malacca Its fatal consequences were first experienced there, about the end of November, and many persons became its victims. The disorder is stated to have been treated in the manner adopted, while it was prevalent in this quarter—and in some instances it was overcome; but the mortality appears to have been great, with reference to the population of Malacca.

By the *Edmonstone*, we have received *Mauritius Gazettes* to the end of October, but their contents are uninteresting. It appears, that on the 5th of August last, the brig *Jeune Ferdinand*, Captain Piot, from Sumatra, bound to the Isle of France, foundered at sea, in lat. 7, 31 S. and Long. 78. 00. E. 180 leagues from Diego Garcia. Of those on board, thirteen were drowned, and ten saved.

The accounts from Acheen, where the *Union* put in for wood and water, do not prove favorable. The King was encamped at the mouth of the River, himself and followers in a most wretched sickly state. The Epidemic still continued with much violence on the Coast, and the daily average of its victims is computed at about 60; but it is stated that in the interior the number is far greater.

Prince of Wales Island Jan. 15.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT,
THE 4TH FEBRUARY, 1820.

Mr. W. Blunt, Commissioner in Cuttack.

Mr. R. O. Wyse, Second Judge of the Provincial Court of Appeal and Court of Circuit for the Division of Dacca.

Mr. D. Morrison, Third Judge of ditto ditto of Moorshedabad.

Mr. J. B. Elliot, Fourth Judge of ditto ditto of ditto.

Mr. N. J. Halhed, Judge and Magistrate of Moradabad.

Mr. G. Stockwell, ditto of Agra.

Mr. W. F. Dick, ditto ditto of Allyghur.

Mr. W. Lowther, ditto ditto of Northern Division of Bundlecund.

Mr. R. Brown, ditto ditto of Rungpore.

Mr. R. M. Bird, ditto ditto of Goruckpore.

Mr. H. Wilkinson, ditto ditto of Mirzapore.

Mr. T. C. Robertson, ditto ditto of Cawnpore.

Mr. N. MacLeod, ditto ditto of Saruu.

Mr. J. S. Boldero, ditto ditto of Southern Division of Bundlecund.

Mr. W. Lambert, ditto of Shahabad.

The Honorable W. H. L. Melville, ditto ditto of Ghazeepore.

Mr. W. Bradoon, ditto ditto of Behar.

Mr. Forrester, ditto ditto of Cuttack.

Mr. W. H. Macnaghten, Register of Bhaugulpore, and joint Magistrate stationed at Monghyr.

Mr. W. Wilkinson, ditto of Cuttack and joint Magistrate stationed at Khoordah.

Mr. W. Dundas, First Assistant to the Register of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut and Nizamut Adawlut, and Preparer of Reports.

Mr. R. H. Scott, Assistant to the Superintendent of Police in the Western Provinces.

Mr. H. T. Owen, Register of the Zillah Court of the 24-Pergunnahs.

Sir R. B. Stonehouse, Bart, Register of the Zillah Court of Ghazeepore.

Mr. J. G. Brown, Register of the Provincial Court of Appeal and Court of Circuit for the Division of Benares.

Mr. W. T. Robertson, ditto of the Zillah Court of Furruckabad

Mr. H. Nisbet, ditto of the City Court of Patna.

Mr. A. Dick, ditto of the Zillah Court at Tirhoot.

Mr J. J. Bosanquet, Additional Register of the Zillah Court at Moradabad.

Mr. R. C. Glyn, ditto ditto of ditto at Bareilly.

Mr. W. R. Clarke, Register of the Provincial Court of Appeal and Court of Circuit for the Division of Bareily.

Mr. H. Blundell, ditto of the Zillah Court at Etawah.

Mr. H. Thomas, ditto of ditto at Cawnpore.

Mr. Js. Curtis, ditto of ditto at Dinagepore and joint Magistrate stationed at Maldah.

Mr. Robert Barlow, Register of the Provincial Court of Appeal and Court of Circuit for the Division of Dacca.

Mr. C. Cardew, Assistant to the Magistrate of Allahabad.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.
FORT WILLIAM THE 8TH FEBRUARY, 1820.

Mr. S. M. Boulderson, Sub. Secretary and Accountant to the Board of Commissioners in the Ceded and Conquered Provinces.

Mr. H. Fraser, 1st Assistant to the Board of Commissioners in the Ceded and Conquered Provinces.

Mr. T. Clarke, Assistant to the Collector of Government Customs and Town Duties at Calcutta.

English Extracts.

THE COURIER,—OCTOBER 22, 1819.

DECLARATION.

ADDRESSED TO THE HIGH SHERIFF OF THE COUNTY OF SOUTHAMPTON.

Understanding that a Requisition is about to be sent to the Sheriff of the County of Southampton for a County Meeting, with reference to the late transactions at Manchester, we, the undersigned Freeholders, feel ourselves called upon to declare our decided disapprobation and dissent to such a measure.

We consider it unconstitutional, in as much as it goes to prejudge questions which may become the subjects of judicial proceedings, and there by to influence the decision of the legal tribunals of the country; and we deprecate a measure which may tend to disturb the tranquility of this loyal and peaceable county, and to loosen the confidence of its inhabitants, in those laws to which they owe their security and happiness.

here follows a long list of Names.

Such is the impression produced on the minds of good and loyal men, where the spirit of insurrection against the Constitution chiefly prevails, that some of them are proceeding with all the vigour in their power, as individuals, to protect each other against the danger they apprehend.

"When bad men conspire, good men must associate." This was the awful warning of Burke. But what can individual efforts do against the open violence of an armed populace, intent upon the destruction of property and subversion of all that restrains their licentiousness? Effectual protection can, at the present moment, proceed only from those in whom the Constitution has placed the power of the State, and we should tremble for the fate of this envied land, if we saw any want of vigilance or courage in our Government.

The Monarchy of France was surrendered to an infuriated mob, hearding the King upon his Throne, by the timidity and laxity of his Ministers. An early effort on the part of that Government had stopped those torrents of blood which afterwards swept away both both the Throne and the Altar.

We congratulate our peaceful fellow-countrymen, that our Government is fully alive to the danger which threatens us. Their determinations to assemble the Legislature, was a decisive indication of their sense of the present awful times, and we have no doubt their precautionary measures, until Parliament shall have met, will continue to keep pace with the ferocious activity of our modern Catalines.

As a measure of indispensable precaution, in the present reduced state of the army, an addition of 10,000 men is to be immediately made to the protecting force of the country. This will be accomplished in the most efficient and economical manner, by calling into activity those who are receiving from the State the rewards of their former services, and placing them under the command of Officers already upon the pension establishment. These veterans, so distinguished in the annals of the country, will we have no doubt, in the protection of its internal peace, display the vigour they have shewn in asserting its foreign glory.

The services of a part of the regular army, will be in like manner rendered available, by relieving the soldiers now in the garrisons and dock-yards, and by substituting marines in their place. With this view, twenty men will be added to each company of marines, making together eleven thousand six hundred men.

We suppose we shall hear from the press of the Radical Whigs, a great deal of wisdom about standing armies and arbitrary power. We have one short answer for them. That the Regent, and those Ministers, who, in contempt of their wise predictions, and their unceasing counteraction, carried this country in triumph through the war abroad, will not basely surrender our Constitution, our liberties and our Monarchy, "in their high and palmy state," to a revolutionary bandit at home.

THE COURIER,—OCTOBER 11.

LOYAL DECLARATION OF THE TOWNS OF MANCHESTER AND SALFORD.

"TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE REGENT.

"We, the undersigned Clergy, Gentry Merchants, Manufacturers and other Inhabitants of the Town of Manchester and Salford, and their immediate vicinity.

"Feel it our indispensable duty, in the present eventful crisis, to convey to your Royal Highness the full assurance of our steadfast and unfailing attachment to his Majesty's Royal Person and Government, and of our solemn determination to support and defend, in every emergency, the laws and Constitution of our land.

"Placed in the centre of a wide and populous district, intimately connected with the commerce of this great Empire, we are perhaps more sensibly affected then any others of his Majesty's subjects by those vicissitudes which are inseparable from the nature of commercial enterprize. Stil, under every charge of affairs, it was once the high and manly character of our people to retain the most ardent spirit of loyalty to their King, and the most devoted attachment to the Constitution; and to support themselves, under temporary difficulties, with that exemplary fortitude and endurance which reason and religion taught them to consider as their wisest interest and their bounden duty.

"It is painful however, to observe, that these honourable feeling, these sound and rational principles of human conduct have been of late years materially corrupted and impaired; every device which a perverted ingenuity could invent, every engine which the most malignant mischief could employ, have been directed with ceaseless activity to demoralize and deprave the minds of the labouring classes of society. The press has poured forth amongst them an overwhelming torrent of infidelity and sedition; they have been kept in a state of continual ferment and agitation by the imposing mockery of public assemblies, and the inflammatory virulence of popular harangues: they have been taught to regard their rulers with abhorrence, their employers with hatred and distrust, and infatuated with dangerous and delusive notions, of civil liberty, they have been instigated to violate every social tie, to renounce every religious obligation, and to become the instruments of daring and ambitious leaders in overthrowing the Government of the country, and involving the whole Empire in the calamities of intestine war.

"That such and so daring are the real and ultimate designs of their factious leaders, is a truth which can no longer admit of a doubt. It is notorious that large bodies of men have long been exercised in military training; that weapons suited to tumultuary warfare, have been fabricated and dispersed though several districts, and that every species of intimidation has been resorted to, for the purpose of compelling the honest and peaceable mechanic to join in their desperate conspiracy,

"In this awful crisis of affairs, with these manifest indications before our eyes of approaching danger to the Constitution, and of universal convulsion throughout the Empire, the loyal and well affected amongst his Majesty's subjects, naturally look up to the Government of the country for security and protection, and for the adoption of those prompt and vigorous measures, which may effectually arrest the progress of mischief, and ensure the public safety.

"Under these impressions, it is satisfactory to us to know that the Civil Authorities of this district were, during the whole of these proceedings, present upon the spot, and are fully competent to decide upon the propriety of any measures which the safety of the public might render expedient; and it will be obvious to every one who gives the subject a calm and dispassionate attention, that the Magistrates and others of our fellow townsmen who have been so wantonly assailed with insult and abuse, are solely withheld from vindicating themselves from these calumnious aspersions by a firm and magnanimous sense of public duty, by a determination not to suffer any personal feelings of injury and insult, to betray them into those premature disclosures which might defeat the salutary ends of public justice.

"In offering these subjects to your Royal Highness's serious and awakened consideration, we repeat the assurance of our firm and inviolable attachment to His Majesty's Person and Government,—our respectful allegiance to your Royal Highness's authority, and our solemn purpose and resolve to co-operate in such measures as your Royal Highness may judge expedient in the present crisis of danger, for ensuring the peace and security of the realm the stability of the Throne, and the perpetuity of our glorious Constitution."

PARIS OCTOBER 7.

"Yesterday morning, Mr. Pellew, nephew of Lord Exmouth, a Captain in the Life Guards, was killed in a duel by Mr. Walsh, late a Lieutenant in the same regiment. The cause which produced this event was a domestic one. The first shot of the latter Gentleman took effect by hitting his adversary in the head. Capt. Pellew was killed on the spot without having fired. The body, for a considerable time, was refused admission at the hotel where he lodged.

We have received this morning further advices from Quebec, to the 7th September. They communicate the following details of the funeral cerimonies which were observed upon the interment of his Grace the Duke of Richmond, on the 4th ult.

"His Grace's remains were conveyed from Montreal to Quebec, in a steamboat. At ten o'clock on the morning of the 2d of Sept. they were removed from the vessel, and placed upon a hearse upon the King's Wharf, at Quebec, from whence it was conveyed to the Chateau of St. Louis, attended by the Hon. Members of the Legislative and Executive Councils, the Chief Justice, the Bishop of Quebec, and Clergy, and the whole of the Officers of the Staff, escorted by six field pieces, a guard of honour of the 66th Regt. with the band of that corps playing a dead march, the flags of the garrison and of the shipping being hoisted half-must, and minute guns being fired during the procession. His Grace's remains were placed in a lower room in the Chateau, where they lay in state until four o'clock on Saturday, the 4th September, when they were removed to the place of interment in the Cathedral Church at Quebec, in the following order.

"The whole of the troops composing the garrison of Quebec, consisting of a large detachment of royal artillery, with fifteen field-pieces with lighted matches; the whole of the rifle battalion, the 66th and 70th regiments, composed the funeral and firing party, and formed a line extending from the door of the Chateau, passing the French Church through the market-place, up Garden-street, to the great west entrance of the Cathedral.

"On the corpse being brought out the collar and insignia of the Order of the Garter, with his Grace's military appointments, being placed on the coffin,

the whole of the troops presented arms. On its being placed on the hearse, the troops rested on their arms, reversed.

"The procession then moved forward. It was composed of all the principal persons attached to the public, military, and civil departments. A military band played the Dead March in Saul. The hearse was drawn by four horses; and the horses were covered with crape. The Hon.—Duchesnay, the Hon. H. Percival, the Hon. Justice Powell, Lieut.-Coloel Hervey of the forces, Lieut.-Colonel Cockburn, and Colonel Wilson, Commandant of the Garrison, officiated as the pall bearers, on this melancholy occasion. The mourners were, Major Macleod, his Grace's relative, Sir Charles Saxton, Lieut. Colonel Ready, Private Secretary, and Major Bowles, Military Secretary.

"The Officers of the Private and Military Secretaries, Officers of his Grace's household, followed by his Grace's led horse, grooms and servants, and a company of grenadiers of the 76th Regiment, with their arms reversed and pikes trailed, closed the procession.

"The drums of the different corps, covered with crape rolled as the corpse passed. The military band field off at the door of the Cathedral Church-yard, and conducted it up the centre aisle, when it was placed on a platform, the mourners remaining near the body. A signal was given, when 15 pieces were fired."

OCTOBER, 8, 1819.

To his Royal Highness George Prince of Wales, Regent of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

We, the principal Inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood of Dudley, beg leave at this momentous crisis, respectfully to approach your Royal Highness with the most unqualified sentiments of veneration for the Laws and Institutions of our Country, and of loyalty and attachment to your Royal Highness's Person and Government. Sensible of the many blessings which we enjoy under our excellent constitution, we cannot but behold with indignation and abhorrence the daring attempts of designing and turbulent men, who, under the pretext of Parliamentary Reform, are endeavouring to subvert this glorious fabric, and in its stead to introduce a wild and visionary system, unsuited to the genius and habits of the people, and destructive to all social order and delogated authority.

We have seen with feelings of horror the dissemination of seditious and blasphemous publications, designed to extirpate every religious and moral principle; that these wholesome restraints being removed, the minds of His Majesty's subjects may be more easily led to the perpetration of crime, and prepared for revolution and anarchy, with their unavoidable consequence, rapine, devastation, and bloodshed. Convinced that it is our imperious duty to crush such unconstitutional and pernicious attempts, we pledge ourselves collectively and individnally, to use our utmost exertions, under the direction of the Magistrates, to discover and bring to justice the authors, instigators, and promoters of them, and to afford a prompt and vigorous support to Executive Government.

The *Courier* says—"We have imposed upon ourselves a task, from which we are determined not to shrink. It is that of unmasking the deep-laid scheme, still in full operation, for misleading the Country upon the true character and circumstances of the recent events at Manchester. The success with which we have hitherto pursued this object, is known to our readers. A complete confutation, however, of the system of imposture cannot be attempted until the result of the present investigation is known—*No taunts, no calumnies, shall force from us a* PREMATURE DISCLOSURE. With respect to the proceedings at Oldham, when they are completed, the whole evidence will be laid before the public, with comments, and explanations, that will unfold a system of contrived delusion of the most iniquitous description."

A Court Martial was held yesterday & to-day, on board the *Queen Charlotte*, in this Harbour, to try Lieutenant John Geary; of his Majesty's ship *Phaton*, for having secreted two men (musicians), belonging to the 18th Regt. of Foot on board that ship. The case for the prosecution closed this day, when the Court adjourned until Monday morning next, and Lieut. Geary will then make his defence.

September, 9.

Friday.—Yesterday the subjoined resolutions were carried at a Common Council of the City of London; an assembly which the Morning Chronicle dignifies with the appellatioon of the *second deliberative assembly of the Empire.*—

The votes upon a division were—

For the resolution, Aldermen		2
Commoners		69
	Total	71
Against them, Aldermen . .		6
Commoners		39
	Total	45

Majority in favour of the resolutions 26

His Lordship said, "Gentlemen, I have called this Court together on the present occasion, in consequence of a requisition addressed to me by several members of the Court. At the same time, gentlemen, I must say, that I have done so with considerable reluctance, because I think, that where crimes, or alledged crimes, have been committed in any part of the country, where they are likely to be investigated by a proper tribunal, before whom full evidence will be given, it would be premature and unnecessary to attempt to discuss them elsewhere. However, I have consented to call the Court, because I am always ready to bow to the call of its members. I shall leave the subject to it, and I trust the Court will consider it with temperance and moderation." The requisition was then read by the proper officer, after which,

The propositions were brought forward by Alderman Waithman, and seconded by Mr. Hurcombe. The other speakers *for* the resolutions were, Alderman Scholey, Messrs. Bumstead, Patten, Southgate, Crook, Eicke, Pearsall, Taylor, and T. N. Williams,—and *against* the resolutions, Aldermen, Sir William Curtis, Rothwell, and Messrs. Browne, Jacks, S. Dixon and James.—

To follow the various speakers through their long digressions, would only be to repeat all the bold assertions made against the Yeomanry and Magistrates upon the occasion; the charges of precipitation, and of cool and deliberate cruelty. All these circumstances remain yet to be brought before the legal bar of the country; and by the sentence there pronounced ought they alone to be decided. The charge against Hunt and his associates is for a conspiracy, a preconcertion therefore is contemplated by such a charge; and the legality, of the meeting will be decided by its proof.—Much has been said in comparison of the Smithfield, Westminster, & Manchester Meetings: the latter was conducted under circumstances totally different from those of the two former. Much has been said of the use of flags and other emblems; & it has been vainly argued, that benefit clubs, and other *legalized* commemorations, are to be placed on the same footing as the Manchester assemblage. Can there in the mind of a cool and dispassionate person be the least point of resemblance? But finding nothing new in the arguments, and no supporting facts to admit, we subjoin the resolutions without further comment, leaving them to the decision of our readers own judgments.

1. That under the free principles of the British Constitution, it is the undoubted right of Englishmen to assemble together, for the purpose of deliberating upon the public grievances, as well as on the legal and constitutional means of obtaining redress.

2. That for the exercise of this right, a Meeting was held at Manchester on the 16th of August last, and, without entering into the policy or prudence of convening such assembly, it appears to us, from the information which has transpired, that the said Meeting was legally assembled; that its proceedings were conducted in an orderly and peaceable manner: and that the people composing it were therefore acting under the sanction of the laws, and entitled to the protection of the Magistrates.

3. That we have, nevertheless, learnt with grief and astonishment, that while the Meeting was so assembled, and when no act of riot or tumult had taken place, the Magistrates issued their warrants for the apprehension of certain persons then present, for the execution of which, although no resistance was made on the part of the people, or those against whom the warrants were issued, they immediately resorted to the aid of the military, when without any previous warning of their intention, the Manchester Yeomanry Cavalry suddenly rushed forward, opened a passage through the multitude, furiously attacking, by force of arms, peaceable and unoffending citizens, whereby great numbers of men, women, and children, and even peace officers, were indiscriminately and wantonly rode over, and many inhumanly sabred and killed.

4. That we feel ourselves called upon to express our strongest indignation at these unprovoked and intemperate proceedings, which we cannot but view as highly disgraceful to the character of Englishmen, and a daring violation of the British constitution.

5 That from the known and declared attachment of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent to the constitution and the laws, we feel the most decided conviction that his Royal Highness the Prince Regent never could have been induced to express his approval of the conduct of the abettors and perpetrators of those atrocities, had not his royal confidence been abused by interested misrepresented statements of these illegal and fatal transactions.

6 That at a time when the great body of his Majesty's subjects are suffering under the severest privation however erroneous may be their ideas as to the means of redress, a kind and conciliating attention to their complaints is equally called for by policy and justice: and that depriving them of the means of expressing their grievances, by cruelty and despotism, can only tend to increase the present discontents, destroy public confidence, in the pure and equal administration of justice, excite disaffection, and lead to acts of open violence or secret revenge.

7. That in order to avert these calamities—to maintain the authority of the law—and to protect the lives and liberties of the subject—an humble and dutiful address be presented by this Court to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, praying his Royal Highness will be graciously pleased to institute an immediate and effectual inquiry into the outrages that have been committed, and to cause the guilty perpetrators thereof to be brought to signal and condign punishment.

WOODTHORPE.

LANCASTER ASSIZES, THURSDAY, SEPT. 6.—CIVIL SIDE.

FRAUDULENT CONVEYANCE.

Hornby And others V. Tarlton and others.—Mr. Serjeant Hullock stated, that this was a proceeding directed by the Master of the Rolls, for the purpose of deciding whether certain deeds stated in the record, were not fraudulent and void as against creditors. The plaintiffs were the assignees of John Tarlton, a bankrupt, who at one period carried on the business of a merchant at Liverpool. In order to enable the jury to understand the subject, it would be necessary to detail the circumstances and situation of John Tarlton, for it was with reference to them, he contended, the deeds in question were void. John Tarlton was the son of another John Tarlton, who died some years ago, and who also carried on trade at Liverpool as a West India merchant. At the death of the father, Thomas Tarlton, the eldest son, John Tarlton, and Mr. Daniel Backhouse, entered into partnership, and carried on the same business, besides embarking in the slave trade, now, for the honour of the country, abolished. In order to carry on the business it was necessary to have agents in the West Indies, and two persons, Mr. Morris and Mr. Postlethwaite, were sent out. These two persons soon forgot the interest of their employers, and thought it more material to take care of their own; and by means of the monies that came to their hands, of which they rendered no account, and by laying out money in the purchase of estates, they became wealthy men. The misfortunes abroad generated misunderstandings at home, and it was necessary to institute expensive Chancery suits, and Mr. Backhouse was made a party to these proceedings. These suits were determined by the kind interposition of a Mr. Fulkener, who had married one of the sisters of Mr. Tarlton, It was a part of the agreement that Thomas Tarlton should quit the concern, and it was agreed to give him 68,000*l*. The trade continued under the firm of John Tarlton and Daniel Backhouse. A person went out to the West Indies and brought Mr. Postlethwaite to terms; after which there were a variety of disputes between Mr. Backhouse and John Tarlton, who had no pleasure in life but that of being engaged in litigation. John Tarlton conceived that Mr. Postlethwaite would be a better partner than Mr. Backhouse, and he therefore wished to get rid of Mr. Backhouse to Mr. Postlethwaite he suggested that they had large demands upon him, and that it would be better for him to confer in his views—to Mr. Backhouse he said that Postlethwaite's property in the West Indies was loaded with colonial debts which would take precedency, and therefore it would be better for Mr. Backhouse to dispose of his interest in the concern to him, Tarlton. Mr. Backhouse, having a large family, was anxious to extricate himself from the situation in which he was placed, and it was agreed that Tarlton should pay to Backhouse 53,000*l*. for his share of the concern. Postlethwaite, who knew the nature of the property abroad, had no objection to the arrangement; but Tarlton proposed such hard terms to him that he could not comply, and the treaty with Backhouse went off. Tarlton, true to his scheme of compelling Backhouse to retire on any terms, harassed him by law and by libels. Backhouse, worn out by the situation in which he was placed, finally, in 1808, agreed to receive 40,000*l*. for his share of the business, payable in twelve years by instalments. The learned counsel said he had now arrived at a series of proceedings which were immediately applicable to the case. In the following year Tarlton instituted a suit against Backhouse to set aside the bonds. The bill suggested that Backhouse had imposed on Tarlton, by availing himself of knowledge which he had not communicated to him Tarlton; but this was a pretence, for Tarlton was much better acquainted with the concerns than Backhouse was. Backhouse died in 1811, and the bill was amended against his executors. Upon a hearing before the Lord Chancellor in 1815, he directed an issue as to whether the bonds had been obtained in the manner imputed. At that time 33,000*l*. was due on the bonds, and his Lordship ordered, that if the issue was found in favour of the executors, Tarlton should pay the arrears. The issue was tried, and it was found that the bonds had not been unduly obtained. The deeds in question were dated in March, 1815. After the issue had been tried, applications were made at Mr. Tarlton's, who had a magnificent house in Gloucester-place. The applications to him proved unavailing; he was constantly denied, and at length a commission was taken out against him in June, 1815. The following month Tarlton presented a commission to supersede the commission, and an issue was directed to try whether he was bankrupt or not. The issue was tried before Lord Ellenborough, and the bankruptcy was established. These were the circumstances under which the bankrupt stood. In Hilary Term, 1815, his brother, Thomas Tarlton, had obtained a verdict against him for 5000*l*.; that judgment could not be enforced till Easter Term, John Tarlton was liable to his brother in this 5000*l*., and to the executors of Backhouse in 33,000*l*. In this situation he thought proper to dispose of all his property, real and personal, to his son John Collingwood Tarlton, one of the defendants. He was at the time possessed for life of a moiety of a large estate in Northumberland, which had been settled on his marriage, and was worth 1500*l*. a year; he had subsequently purchased the other moiety he was entitled to a life interest in twelve thousand pounds sterling; he had the fee simple of certain warehouses in Liverpool, worth the annual sum of 300*l*.; he had an estate, called Ingram, worth twenty-three thousand pounds; a valuable lease of tithes; a magnificent house in Gloucester-place, splendidly furnished, besides large property in Demerara; his house in Northumberland was also superbly furnished, and every thing indicated a man of great wealth. With all this property he had entered into these deeds. The first deed was to make a tenant to the precipe, in order to cut off the entail of the Northumberland estate; the other deeds had the effect of assigning every portion of his property, leaving himself apparently without a shilling. The learned counsel submitted, it was quite clear, that deeds of this description were what the law called voluntary conveyances, made without a valuable consideration: for however a man was bound to provide for his wife and family, he could not make over property to his family in exclusion of his creditors. The question was, whether he could have any object in view but to defraud his creditors. The deeds he maintained were void under the 13 Eliz. c. 6, which invalidated deeds to defraud creditors; it was also void under the statutes of bankruptcy, as against the assignees; and he likewise submitted that Tarlton being a trader, the signing the deeds was an act of bankruptcy; for a partial conveyance of property, to defeat the claims of creditors, was itself an act of bankruptcy. The sheriff of Middlesex had entered the house in Gloucester-place, and although the defendant had given notice of the assignment, the sheriff had paid no attention to it, but considered the assignment fraudulent; and the fact was that the defendant took the property back from the sheriff, under a bill of sale for 2000*l*. The same thing occurred with respect to the property in Northumberland, with this difference, that there had been no notice to the sheriff. Under all these circumstances the learned counsel felt confident his Lordship would direct the jury to consider these conveyances as fraudulent and void. Most of the facts were admitted; and the Judge having read them, and attended to some explanations and observations on the part of Mr. Scarlett, was so perfectly satisfied that the conveyances were made evidently with a view to defraud the creditors, that he thought it unnecessary the cause should proceed.—The jury accordingly found a verdict for the plaintiff establishing the fact that the conveyances were fraudulent and void.—The Assizes go on slowly; the Court was occupied the whole of yesterday in trying a right of way at Preston, of no importance to the public. *Sept. 4.*

In the Session of Parliament of 1816-17, a Bill was passed giving to the licencing Magistrates a power which hitherto

is but very little know, and which appears particularly applicable to times like the present. Magistrates are therein allowed and directed to suspend, *at any time*, the licence of any man who shall suffer any seditious and blasphemous work or paper to be read either privately or publicly in his house. For want of this act being sufficiently promulgated, it is universally supposed that as soon as a man obtains his licence he is secure from Magisterial authority for *one* year. It would be well that this law might be made generally known at the approaching season for granting licences; as it is but too true, that the most seditious papers and little books are read in many public houses, by the lower orders of the people, and are circulated with no others view whatever, than to produce disaffection and ireligion.

NOTICE OF THREE ACTS PASSED. LAST SESSION OF PARLIAMENT.

Fifty-ninth Geo. III.

Cap. 33.—*An Act for granting to H. M. certain additional Duties of Excise on Tea, Coffee, and Cocoa Nuts, Tobacco and Snuff, Pepper, Malt, and British Spirits, and consolidating the same with the former Duties thereon; and for amending certain Laws of Excise relating thereto.* [2nd July 1819.]

Note —The enactments respecting articles of East-India origin are so involved with other imports generally subject to Excise duties, that it is difficult to separate them in an abstract. This first article therefore is but a notice to parties concerned—of the Act and Schedules annexed, to which they are referred.

Cap. 74.—*An Act to allow the Importation of Tobacco from the East-Indies and other Places; and for confining the Exportation of Tobacco from Great Britain, and the Importation thereof into Ireland, to Vessels of seventy tons burthen and upwards.*

Sect. 1.—Tobacco may be imported from the East-Indies in British vessels, in casks containing not less than 100 lbs. and not in bags or packages within such casks, on pain of forfeiture.

Sec. 2.—Unmanufactured tobacco of any country may be imported from the place of its growth, either in British built vessels or vessel of the country whence imported.

Cap. 3.—*An Act to repeal so much of an Act passed in the fifty-fifth Year of His present Majesty, as relates to the Postage and Conveyance of Letters to and from the Cape of Good Hope, Ceylon, the Mauritius, and the East-Indies, and to make other Regulations respecting the Postage of such Letters and Packets, and other Letters and Packets sent by the Post.*

Selections.

PETER'S LETTERS TO HIS KIN-FOLK.

(Continued from our last.)

MR. JEFFREY AS A BARRISTER.

I have already described Mr. Jeffrey's appearance to you so often, that I need not say anything in addition here, although it is in the Parliament-house certainly that his features assume their most powerful expression, and that, upon the whole, the exterior of this remarkable man is seen to the greatest advantage. When not pleading in one or other of the courts, or before the Ordinary, he may commonly be seen standing in some corner, entertaining or entertained by such wit as suits the atmosphere of the place; but it is seldom that his his occupations permit him to remain long in any such position. Ever and anon, his lively conversation is interrupted by some undertaker-faced solicitor, or perhaps by some hot, bustling, exquisite clerk, who comes to announce the opening of some new debate, at which the presence of Mr. Jeffrey is necessary; and away he darts like lightning to the indicated region, cleaving his way through the surrounding crowd with irresistible alacrity,—the more clumsy or more grave *doer*, that had set him in motion, mainly puffing and elbowing to keep close in his wake. A few seconds have scarcely elapsed, till you hear the sharp, shrill, but deep-toned trumpet of his voice, lifting itself in some far-off corner high over the discordant Babel that intervenes,—period following period in one unbroken chain of sound, as if its links had, had no beginning, and were to have no end.

I have told you, in a former letter, that his pronounciation is wretched: it is a mixture of provincial English with undignified Scotch, altogether mappish and offensive, and which would be quite sufficient to render the elocution of a more ordinary man utterly disgusting; but the flow of his eloquence is so overpoweringly rapid, so unwearied-ly energetic, so entirely unlike every other man's mode of speaking, that the articulation of the particular words is quite lost sight of in one's view, in the midst of that continual effort which required, in order to make the understanding, even the ear, of the listener, keep pace with the glowing velocity of the declamation. His words come more profusely than words ever came before, and yet it seems as if they were quite unable to follow, *passibus equis*, the still more amazing speed of his thought. You sit, while minute follows minute uncounted and unheeded, in a state of painful excitation, as if you were in a room over-lighted with gas, or close under the crash of a whole pealing orchestra.

This astonishing fluency and vivacity, if possessed by a person of very inferior talents, might for a little be sufficient to create an illusion in his favour; I have heard that such things have been. But the more you can overcome the effect of Jeffrey's dazzling rapidity, and concentrate your attention on the ideas embodied with such supernatural facility, the greater will be your admiration. It is impossible to conceive the existence of a more fertile, teeming intellect. The flood of his illustration seems to be at all times rioting up to the very brim; yet he commands and restrains it with equal strength and skill; or, if it does boil over for a moment, it spreads such a richness all around, that it is impossible to find fault with its extravagance. Surely never was such a luxuriant "*copia fandi*" united with so much terseness of thought and brilliancy of imagination, and managed with so much unconscious, almost instinctive, ease. If he be not the most delightful, he is certainly by far the most wonderful, of speakers.

EDINBURGH BOOKSELLERS.

Till within these twenty years, I suppose, there was no such thing in Edinburg as the great trade of publishing. Now and then, some volume of sermons or so issued from the press of some Edinburgh typographer, and after lying for a year or two upon the counter of some of their booksellers, was dismissed into total oblivion, as it probably deserved to be. But, of all the great literary men of the last age who lived in Edinburgh, there was no one who ever thought of publishing his books in Edinburgh. The *trade* here never aspired to anything beyond forming a very humble appendage of understrappers to the *trade* of the Row. Even if the name of an Edinburgh bookseller did appear upon a title-page, that was only a compliment allowed him by the courtesy of the great London dealer, whose instrument and agent he was. Every thing was conducted by the northern bibliopoles in the same timid spirit of which this affords a specimen. The dullness of their atmosphere was never enlivened by one breath of daring. They were all petty retailers, inhabiting snug shops, and making a little money in the most tedious and uniform way imaginable. As for risking the little money they did make upon any bold adventure, which might have tripled the sum or swept it entirely away, this was a thing of which they had not the most remote conception. In short, in spite of Hume and Robertson, and the whole generation of lesser stars who clustered around those great luminaries, the spirit of literary adventure had never approached the bibliopoles of Edinburgh. They never dreamed of making fortunes for themselves, far less of being the means of bestowing fortunes upon others, by carrying on operations in the large and splendid style of mercantile enterprize.

The first manifestation of the new state of things, was no less an occurrence than the appearance of the first Number of the Edinburgh Review; a thing which, wherever it might have occurred, must have been a matter of sufficient importance, and which appearing here, was enough not only to change the style of bookselling, and the whole ideas of booksellers, but produce almost as great a revolution in minds not so immediately interested in the result of the phenomenon.

Very shortly after the commencement of the Review, Mr. Walter Scott began to be an author; and, even without the benefit of its example, it is probable that he would have seen the propriety of adopting some similar course of procedure. However this might have been, ever since that time, the Edinburgh Reviewers and Mr. Walter Scott have between them furnished the most acceptable food for the reading public, both in and out of Scotland, but no doubt most exclusively and effectually in their own immediate neighbourhood; and both have always proceeded upon the principle of making the reading public pay handsomely for their gratification, through their fore-speakers, interpreters, and purveyors,—the booksellers.

The importance of the Whigs in Edinburgh and the Edinburgh Review, added to the great enterprize and extensive general business of Mr. Constable, have, as might have been expected, rendered the shop of this bookseller by far the most busy scene of the bibliopolic world of the north. It is situated in the Highstreet, in the midst of the Old Town, where, indeed, the greater part of the Edinburgh booksellers are still to be found lingering, as the majority of their London brethren also do, in the neighbourhood of the same old haunts to which long custom has attached their predilections. The bookseller is himself a good-looking man, apparently about forty, very fat in his person, but with a face with good lines, and a fine healthy complexion. He is one of the most jolly looking members of the trade I ever saw; and moreover, one of the most pleasing and courtly, in his address. One thing that is remarkable about him, and indeed very distinguishingly so, is his total want of that sort of critical jabber of which most of his brethern are so profuse, and of which custom has rendered me rather fond than otherwise. Mr. Constable is too much of a bookseller to think it at all necessary that he should appear to be knowing in the merits of books. His business is to publish books, and to sell them; he leaves the work of examining them before they are published, and criticizing them afterwards, to others who have more leisure on their hands than he has. One sees in a moment that he has reduced his business to a most strictly business-like regularity of system; and that, of this the usual cant of books-shop disquisition forms no part; like a great wholesale merchant, who does not by any means think it necessary to be the taster of his own wines. I am of opinion that this may, perhaps, be in the end the wisest course a great publisher can pursue. Here at least is one sufficiently striking instance of its success.

If one be inclined, however, for an elegant shop, and abundance of gossip, it is only necessary to cross the street, and enter the shop of Messrs. Manners and Miller, the true lounging-place of the blue-stockings and literary beau-monde of the northern metropolis. Nothing indeed can be more inviting than the external appearance of this shop, or more amusing, if one is in the proper lounging humour, than the scene of elegant trifling which is exhibited within.

Mr. Miller is the successor of Provost Creech, in something of his wit and many of his stories, and in all his love of good cheer and good humour, and may certainly be looked upon as the favourite bibliopole of almost all but the writers of books. He ought, however, to look to his dignity; for I can perceive that he is likely to have, ere long, a dangerous rival in a more juvenile bookseller, whose shop is almost close to his own,—Mr. Peter Hill.

The only great lounging book-shop in the New Town of Edinburgh, is Mr. Blackwood's. The prejudice in favour of sticking by the Old Town was so strong among the gentlemen of the trade, that, when this book-seller intimated, a few years ago, his purpose of removing to the New, his ruin was immediately prophesied by not a few of his sagacious brethren. He persisted however in his intentions, and speedily took possession of a large and airy suite of room in Prince's-street which had formerly been occupied by a notable confectioner, and whose threshold was therefore familiar enough to all the frequenters of that superb promenade. There it was that this enterprizing bibliopole hoisted his standard, and prepared at once for action.

VISIT TO WALTER SCOTT.

I did not see Mr. S——, however, immediately on my arrival; he had gone out, with all his family, to shew the abbey of Melrose to the Count von B——and some other visitors. I was somewhat dusty in my apparel, (for the shandrydan had moved in clouds half the journey,) so I took the opportunity of making my toilet, and had not quite completed it, when I heard the trampling of their horses feet beneath the window. But in a short time, having finished my adonization, I descended, and was conducted to Mr.——whom I found by himself in his library. Nothing could be kinder than his reception of me; and so simple and unassuming are his manner, that I was quite surprised, after a few minutes had elapsed, to find myself already almost at home in the company of one whose presence I had approached with feeling so very different from those with which a man of my age and experience is accustomed to meet ordinary strangers.

There was a large party at dinner, for the house was full of company, and much very amusing & delightful conversation passed on every side around me; but you will not wonder that I found comparatively little leisure either to hear or see much of anything besides my host. And as to his person, in the first place, that was almost perfectly new to me, although I must have seen, I should suppose, some dozens of engravings of him before I ever came to Scotland. Never was any physiognomy treated with more scanty justice by the portrait-painters; and yet, after all, I must confess that the physiognomy is of a kind that scarcely falls within the limits of their art. I have never seen any face which disappointed me less than this, after I had become acquainted with it fully; yet, at the first glance, I certainly saw less than, but for the vile prints, I should have looked for; and I can easily believe that the feelings of the uninitiated, the uncranioscopical observer, might be little different from those of pure disappointment. It is not that there is deficiency of expression in any part of Mr. S——'s face, but the expression which is most prominent is not of the kind which one who had known his works, and had heard nothing about his appearance, would be inclined to expect. The common language of his features expresses all manner of discernment and acuteness of intellect, and the utmost nerve and decisson of character. He smiles frequently; and I never saw any smiler which tells so eloquently the union of broad-humour with the keenest perception of the ridiculous: but all this would scarcely be enough to satisfy one in the physiognomy of W.——S——.

Himself temperate in the extreme, (some late ill health has made it necessary he should be so,) he sent round his claret more speedily than even I could have wished—(you see I am determined to blunt the edge of all your sarcasms)—and I assure you we were all too well employed to think of measuring our bumpers. Do not suppose, however, that there is anything like display or formal leading in Mr. S——'s conversation. On the contrary, every body seemed to speak the more that he was there to hear; and his presence seemed to be enough to make everybody speak delightfully, as if it had been that some princely musician had tuned all the strings, and, even under the sway of more vulgar fingers, they could not choose but discourse excellent music. His conversation, besides, is for the most part of such a kind, that all can take a lively part in it, although indeed none that I ever met with can equal himself. It does not appear as if he ever could be at a loss for a single moment for some new supply of that which constitutes its chief peculiarity and its chief charm; the most keen perception, the most brilliant imagination, having been at work throughout the whole of his busy life, in filling his mind with a store of individual traits and anecdotes, serious and comic, individual and national, such as it is probable no man ever before possessed; and such, still more certainly as, no man of great original power ever before possessed, in subservience to the purposes of inventive genius. A youth spent in wandering among the hills and valleys of his country, during which he became intensely familiar with all the lore of those grey-haired shepherds, among whom the traditions of warlike as well as of peaceful times find their securest dwelling-place; or, in more equal converse with the relics of that old school of Scotish cavaliers, whose faith had nerved the arms of so many of his own race and kindred [illegible] hood and such a youth laid the foundation, and established the earliest and most lasting sympathies of a mind, which was destined, in after years, to erect upon this foundation, and improve upon these sympathies, in a way which his young and thirsting spirit could have then contemplated but little. Through his man-hood of active and honoured, and now for many years of glorious, exertion, he has alway lived in the world, and among the men of the world, partaking in all the pleasures and duties of society as fully as any of those who had nothing but such pleasures and such duties to attend to. Uniting, as never before they were united, the habits of an indefatigable student with those of an indefatigable observer, and doing all this with the easy and careless grace of one who is doing so, not to task, but, to gratify his inclination and his nature, is it to be wondered that the riches of his various acquisitions should furnish a never-failing source of admiration even to those who have known him longest, and who know him best?

Next morning I got up pretty early, and walked for at least two hours before breakfast through the extensive young woods with which Mr. S——has already clothed the banks of the Tweed, in every direction about his mansion. Nothing can be more soft and beautiful than the whole of the surrounding scenery: there is scarcely a single house to be seen; and excepting on the rich, low lands, close to the river, the country seems to be almost entirly in the hands of the shepherds.

After a breakfast *a la fourchette*, served up in the true style of old Scottish luxury, which a certain celebrated novelist seems to take particular pleasure in describing; a breakfast, namely in which tea, coffee, chocolate, toast, and sweetmeats, officiated a little better than ornamental outworks to more solid and imposing fortifications of mutton-ham, hung-beef, and salmon killed over-night in the same spear and torch-light method of which Dandie Dinmont was so accomplished a master. After doing all manner of justice to this interesting meal, I spent an hour with Mr. S.—— in his library, or rather in his closet; for though its walls are quite covered with books, I believe the far more valuable part of his library is in Edinburgh.

We then mounted our horses, a numerous cavalcade, and rode to one of the three summits of the Eildon-hill, which rises out of the plain a little way behind A——d, and forms, in almost every point of view, a glorious back ground to its towers and rising woods. We passed, before leaving Mr. S——'s territories, a deep dingle, quite covered with all manner of wild bushes, through which a little streamlet far below could, for the most part, be rather heard than seen. Mr. S——paused at the rustic bridge which led us over this ravine, and told me that I was treading on classical ground; that here was the *Huntly Burn*, by whose side Thomas the Rhymer of old saw the Queen of Faery riding in her glory; and called to this hour by the shepherds, from that very circumstance, the *Bogle* or *Goblin Burn*.

From this we passed right up the hill, the ponies here being as perfectly independent as our own of turnpike-ways, and as scornful of perpendicular ascents, I was not a little surprised, however, with Mr. S——'s horsemanship; for in spite of the lameness in one of his legs, he manages his steed with the most complete mastery, and seems to be as much at home in the saddle as any of his own rough-riding Deloraines or Lochinvars could have been, He is indeed a very strong man in all the rest of his frame; the breadth and massiness of his iron muscle being evidently cast in the same mold with those of the old "Wats of Harden" and "bauld Rutherfurds that were fow stout."

In Edinburgh, two very handsome new chapels have of late years been erected by the Episcopalians, and the the clergymen who officiate in them possess faculties eminently calculated for extending the reputation of their church. Dr. Sandford, the Bishop of the Diocese, preaches regularly in the one, and the minster of the other is no less a person than Mr. Alison, the celebrated author of the Essays on Taste, and of those exquisite Sermons which I have so often heard you speak of in terms of rapture.

Mr. Alison has a much larger chapel, and a more numerous congregation, and he possesses, no doubt, much more largely the qualifications of a popular orator. He has also about him a certain pensiveness of aspect, which I should almost suspect him to have inherited from the afflicted priests of this church of the preceding generation. He has a noble serenity of of countenance, however, which is not disturbed, but improved, by its tinge of melancholy; large grey eyes, beaming with gentle lambent fire, and set dark and hollow in the head, like those which Rembrandt used to draw, lips full of delicacy and composure, and a tall pale forehead, sprinkled with a few thin, grey, moanstic ringlets. His voice harmonizes perfectly with this exterior—clear, calm, mellow, like that far-off mournful melody, with which the great poet of Italy has broken the repose of his autumnal evening.

"..... Squilla di lontano,
Che paja il giordo panger che si muore."

In-spite of his accent, which has a good deal of his country in it, I have never heard any man read the the service of our church in so fine and impressive a style as Mr. Alison. The grave antique majesty of those inimitable prayers, acquiring new beauty and sublimity as they passed through his lips, could not fail to refresh and elevate my mind, after I had been wearied with the loose and extemporaneous, and not unfrequently, as I thought, irreverent, supplications of the presbyterian divines. In his preaching the effect of his voice is no less striking: and indeed, much as you have read and admired his sermons, I am sure you would confess, after once hearing him, that they cannot produce their full effect without the accompaniment of that delightful music. Hereafter, in reading them, I shall always have the memory of that music ringing faintly in my ears—and recall, with every grand and every gentle close, the image of that serene and solemn countenance, which Nature designed to be the best commentary on the meanings of Alison.

CHALMERS THE PREACHER.

Yesterday being Sunday, I threw myself into the midst of one of these over-whelming streams, and allowed myself to float on its swelling waves to the church of the most celebrated preacher in this place; or rather, I should say, the most celebrated preacher of the day in the whole of Scotland—Dr. Chalmers. I had heard so much of this remarkable man in Edinburgh, that my curiosity in regard to him had been wound-up to a high pitch, even before I found myself in the midst of this population, to which his extraordinary character and genius furnish by far the greatest object of interest and attention. I had received a letter of introduction to him from Mr. J——,—(for the critic and he are great friends)—so I called at his house in a day or two after my arrival in Glasgow, but he had gone to visit his friends in a parish of which he was formerly minister, in the county of Fife, so that I was for the time disappointed. My landlady, however, who is one of his admirers, had heard of his return the evening before, and she took care to communicate this peice of intelligence to me at breakfast. I was very happy in receiving it, and determined to go immediately; upon which, Mrs Jardine requested me to accept the loan of her own best psalm-book, and her daughter, Miss Currie, (a very comely young lady,) was so good as to show me the way to her pew in the

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church. Such, I presume, is the interest attached to this preacher, that a hotel in Glasgow could not pretend to be complete in all its establishment, without having attached to it a spacious and convenient pew in this church, for the accommodation of its visitors. As for trusting, as in other churches, to finding somewhere a seat unappropriated, this is a thing which will by no means do for a stranger who has set his heart upon hearing a sermon of Dr. Chalmers.'

You have read his Sermons; and therefore I need not says anything about the subject and style of the one I heard, because it was in all respects very similar to those which have been printed. But, of all human compositions, there is none surely which loses so much as a sermon does, when it is made to address itself to the eye of a solitary student in his closet—and not to the thrilling ears of a mighty mingled congregation, through the very voice which Nature has enriched with notes more expressive than words can ever be, of the meanings and feelings of its author. Neither, perhaps, did the world ever posess any orator, whose minutest peculiarities of gesture and voice have more power in increasing the effect of what he says—whose delivery, in other words, is the first, and the second, and the third excellence of his oratory, more truely than is that of Dr. Chalmers. And yet, were the spirit of the man less gifted than it is, there is no question these, his lesser peculiarities, would never have been numbered among his points of excellence. His voice is neither strong nor melodious. His gestures are neither easy nor graceful; but, on the contrary, extremely rude and awkward: his pronounciation is not only broadly national, but broadly provincial—distorting almost every word he utters into some barbarous novelty, which, had his hearer leisure to think of such things, might be productive of an effect at once ludicrous and offensive to a singular degree.

But of a truth, these are things which no listener can attend to while this great preacher stands before him, armed with all the weapons of the most commanding eloquence, and swaying all around him with its imperial rule. At first, indeed, there is nothing to make one suspect what riches are in store. He commences in a low, drawling key, which has not even the merit of being solemn, and advances from sentence to sentence, and from paragraph, to paragraph while you seek in vain to catch a single echo, that gives promise of that which is to come. There is, on the contrary, an appearance of constrain about him, that effects and distresses you: you are afraid that his breast is weak, and that even the slight exertion he makes may be too much for it. But then, with what tenfold richness does this dim preliminary curtain make the glories of his eloquence to shine forth, when the heated spirit at length shakes from its chill confining fetters, and bursts out, elate and rejoicing, in the full splendour of its disimprisoned wing!

OPTICAL DECEPTIONS.

Tom runs from his wife to get rid of his trouble;
He drinks and he drinks till he sees all things double;
But when he has cens'd wine and brandy to mingle,
Oh! what would he give could he see himself single

THE DANDY IN DEFENCE OF HIS STAYS.

And why not wear them?—tell me if you can;
'Tis but the fair prerogative of man!
Woman stole his rib;—can you then condemn,
That a mere whalebone he should steal from them?
'Tis strange that *satire* all the world bewitches;
Men may wear *Stays*—since *Women* wear the *Breeches!*

TWENTY-SECOND
Calcutta Lottery.

ELEVENTH DAY'S DRAWING, Thursday, February 10, 1820.

PRIZES.

No. 3045, Prizes of 10,000 Rupees.

Nos. 43 and 1577, Prizes of 1,000 Rupees, each.

Nos. 248, 634, 931, and 1736, Prizes of 500 Rupees each.

Nos. 376, 627, 1406, 1865, 2217, 2332 2576, 4591, 5210, 5273 and 5440, Prizes of 250 Rupees each.

BLANKS.

2	11	15	17	24	28	29	33
36	48	66	68	73	76	83	118
119	129	137	141	151	163	175	210
220	231	241	317	345	359	377	392
402	407	412	430	436	448	453	460
494	505	524	529	539	548	554	574
576	577	598	607	622	647	682	687
715	724	730	736	740	744	766	781
818	819	835	836	839	853	856	861
868	873	891	896	907	938	988	
1001	1053	1062	1071	1083	1091	1095	1098
1106	1115	1116	1130	1144	1150	1183	1190
1197	1227	1234	1236	1237	1257	1271	1277
1294	1295	1298	1368	1370	1373	1389	1404
1411	1430	1453	1456	1466	1486	1495	1511
1515	1523	1543	1546	1564	1579	1580	1586
1587	1609	1617	1640	1647	1656	1661	1668
1680	1708	1711	1713	1714	1724	1727	1728
1732	1756	1804	1819	1824	1831	1844	1868
1877	1878	1889	1937	1950	1956	1968	1974
1980	1981	1994					
2005	2007	2008	2011	2016	2020	2070	2090
2091	2102	2126	2128	2144	2178	2202	2208
2215	2223	2228	2231	2234	2237	2242	2247
2252	2263	2268	2270	2285	2288	2290	2296
2302	2328	2341	2346	2354	2388	2397	2414
2430	2436	2461	2471	2477	2478	2497	2538
2577	2586	2596	2626	2648	2667	2682	2685
2686	2688	2733	2748	2758	2778	2785	2794
2825	2829	2841	2849	2867	4869	2903	2909
2931	2938	2939	2942	2949	2950	2956	297I
3018	3037	3043	3057	3079	3091	3096	3100
3113	3116	3122	3144	3167	3175	3178	3198
3200	3203	3219	3240	3245	3247	3258	3261
3263	3269	3276	3288	3289	3290	3305	3310
3312	3319	3325	3327	3330	3341	3359	3360
3389	3414	3415	3418	3491	3431	3440	3473
3624	3553	3581	3583	3586	3608	3612	3622
3624	3626	3633	3654	3682	3687	3689	3690
3693	3797	3721	3734	3736	3747	3750	3772
3783	3806	3808	3828	3833	3836	3854	3859
3881	3898	3900	3901	3911	3913	3951	3953
3956	3967	3977	3986				
4009	4026	4036	404I	4050	4054	4055	4066
4078	4082	4087	4096	4143	4173	420I	42I4
4216	4252	4274	4312	4317	432I	4324	433I
434I	4349	4364	4389	440I	4404	4428	443I
4474	4475	4480	4484	4494	4504	4538	4549
455I	4552	4568	4595	4654	4672	4676	4678
4690	469I	4696	4703	4705	4706	47II	4733
4793	48I2	48I5	4837	4886	49I2	4939	4960
4969	4973	4975	4980	4985.			
5009	50I2	50I7	5026	5029	5034	5050	5077
5090	5095	5112	5116	5140	5149	5157	516I
5174	5196	5197	5208	52I8	5227	5256	5268
527I	5272	5280	529I	5295	5306	53I4	5325
533I	5334	5352	5377	5386	5397	542I	5430
5447	5453	5467	5503	5505	5516	5524	5537
5566	5569	56I5	5625	5633	5636	5648	5659
5666	5682	5717	5722	5727	5729	5735	5744
5750	5756	5778	5782	5791	5797	5799	58I3
5824	5830	5849	588I	589I	5904	5953	5954
5983.							

Twelfth and Last Day's Drawing, Saturday; Feb. 12, 1820.

PRIZES.

No. 998, Prize of 100,000 Sicca Rupees.

Nos. 5033, 4294, and 1753, Prizes of 1,000 Sicca Rupees each.

Nos. 660, 4259, 2702, 5897, 2232, and 324 Prizes of 500, Sicca Rupees each.

Nos. 1781, 1658, 2969, 1860, 1506, 1513, and 1654, Prizes of 250 Sicca Rupees each.

PRICES CURRENT.

		Rs.	Q.	R
ALKALI,	per Surat Candy 22 md.	8	0	00
ALMONDS,	per Surat md. of 41 seers	4	0	00
ANCHORS,	per cwt.	15	0	00
ARRACK, Columbo,	per Gallon		2	50
In Bond,				
BEER, Hodgson's,	none, per hhd.			
BEETLENUT, white Malny,	per S. Cd. of 21 mds.	58	0	00
Malabar White,	Bombay Candy.	62	0	00
Red,		70	0	00
BENJAMIN, 1 sort,	per Surat md of 40 seers or 37½ lb.	25	0	00
Ditto Europe market,	Ditto ditto,	35	0	00
BOTTLES,	per dozen	2	0	00
BRIMSTONE,	per Surat Candy. of 21 mds.	80	0	00
CAMPHOR, China,	per S.md of 42 seers	26	0	00
CANVAS, Europe, No. 1 to 4,	per bolt.	30	0	00
" 5 to 8,	" "			
CANVAS, Bengal,		11	0	00
Ditto Twine,				
CARDAMUMS, Malabar Europe. M.	per Surat mad of 42 seers	70	0	00
CASSIA, China,	per pound	00	2	50
Sumatra,		none		
Buds,				
Malabar,				
CLOVES, Eastern,	per Surat md of 42 seers	68	0	00
Bourbon,	no demand	61	0	00
COCHINEAL, good,	per pound.	14	2	00
COFFEE, Mocha,	per Surat md.	21	0	00
Bourbon,		none		
Java,		none		
COIR, Amendiva,		70	0	00
Laccadavie, garbled,	Cd. of 21 Md.	58	0	00
Ceylon,		32	0	00
COPPER, Sheathing	per Surat md.	23	0	00
Plate,	" "	22	2	00
Bolts,	" "	24	0	00
Slab,	" "	23	0	00
Persian,	" "	23	0	00
COPRAH,	Bombay candy 22 mds.	42	0	00
COPPERAS, Mocha,	per Surat maund	3	0	00
Brazil,	" "	2	0	00
CORDAGE,	" per cwt.	27	0	00
Patent,	" "	30	0	00
COTTON, Ahmaad,	per Surat Cd.	210	0	00
Ditto Toomil,	of 21 Maunds	220	0	00
Bownaghur,	or 7 Cwt.	200	0	00
Ditto Toomil,	old	215	0	00
Limree Wudwan,	nominal,	200	0	00
Ditto Toomil,		215	0	00
Kutch,		200	0	00
Ditto Toomil,		210	0	00
Mangrole & Pore	none	180	0	00
CUBEAT,	per Surat maund	8	0	00
CUMMIN, Seed,	per Surat maund	10	0	00
DAMMER, Malacca Raw,	per S. Cy. of 22 mds.	25	2	00
Ditto boiled		30	0	00
ELEPHANT'S TEETH,				
1st sort,	Surat maund	60	0	00
2d ditto,	"	50	0	00
3d ditto,	"	40	0	00
GALL NUTS,	per Surat maund	33	0	00
GHEE, Carauchy,	per Bombay maund	7	2	00
GINGER, Bengal,	per Surat Cy. of 22 mds. or 821 lbs.	35	0	00
GRAM, Surat	per Cy. of 8 Parah	28	0	00
Bownagur, & Gogn,	" "	30	0	00
GUM, Animi, garbled,	per Surat maund	11	0	00
Arabic,	per Surat Candy	110	0	00
Gamboge,	Europe market,			
Galbanum,				
Olibanum,		110	0	00
Myrrh,	per Surat maund	18	0	00
GUNPOWDER,	" per lb.	2	0	00
GUNNEE, Pats,	per 100	13	0	00
Ditto Bags,		11	0	00
Ditto Twine,				
HEMP, Koncan,	per Bombay Candy	70	0	00
Ghauty,	per Ditto	60	0	00
Northern,	per Surat Candy	80	0	00
HATS, good,	each.	10	0	00
HINGRO, Europe Market,	per Surat Md. of 44 seers	10	0	00
INDIGO Bengal, Europe Market,	per S. md.	95	0	00
IRON, Swedish Square,	per Surat candy	62	0	00
Ditto Flat,	" "	61	0	00
English Square,	" "	44	0	00
Ditto Flat,	" "	45	0	00
Ditto Bolt,	" "	42	0	00
Nails 2 a 3 Inch,	" per cwt			
4 a 10,	" "			
Hoops,	" per cwt.	11	0	00
Kentledge,	" per cwt	3	2	00
LEAD, Pig ditto,	Rs. " per cwt.	10	2	00
Sheet	" "	10	0	00
Red,	" "	12	0	00
White	" "	13	0	00
China,	" "	13	0	00
LINSEED OIL, in Jar	per Gallon	4	0	00
MACE, good,	per pound	3	1	00
MUHJEET	Surat md.			
Mocha,	" "	8	3	00
Bussorah,	" "	5	0	00
NAILS, Copper,	per cwt.	64	0	00
Ditto Brass,	Ditto	45	0	00
NUTMEGS,	per lb.	2	1	00
OIL, Cocoanut, 1 sort	per Bombay md.	8	2	00
Ditto Jengely,	Ditto ditto	5	1	00
PADDY,	per Moora 25 to	35	0	00
PAINTS, best white mixed,	" per lb.	0	1	00
Black	" "	0	1	10
Green	" "	1	0	00
Yellow	" "	00	0	80
Red	" "	00	0	60
Blue,	" "	00	2	88
PEPPER, Malabar,	per Bombay candy	138	0	00
Bhatcole,		143	0	00
Eastern,	"	140	0	00
PEEPUR,	per S. maund.	7	2	00
Mool,	per ditto	8	0	00
PITCH,	" per barrel	20	0	00
PUTCHOCK,	Surat maund	15	0	00
QUICKSILVER,	Rs. per Surat maund	39	0	00
RICE, Bengal 1 sort,	per Bag	9	0	00
Ditto unboiled 2 do	do. do.	7	0	00
Ditto Moongy,	do. do.	5	2	00
Ditto Cargo,		5	0	00
SAFFRON, Free of Oil,	per pound	50	0	00
Bussorah,		35	0	00
SAGO,	per Surat maund	2	0	00
SALT,	per rash of 40 tons	120	0	00
Rock,	per Surat maund			
SALT PETRE,	per Bag	18	0	00
SANDAL WOOD, good,	per Bombay candy	180	0	00
SHELL, M. Pearl	Cwt.	13	0	00
SILK, Nankeen,	per pucka seer	16	2	00
Ditto, Canton, 1 sort	15 seers to a B'bay md	15	0	00
Ditto do. 2	do. do.	14	0	00
Ditto do. 3	do. do.	13	0	00
Bengal, Bannock 1 sort		14	0	00
SPIRITS, Brandy	" per gallon	5	0	00
Hollands	per Case	30	0	00
Bengal Rum, in bond,	per Gallon	1	2	00
STEEL, in Tubs,	" per cwt.	12	0	00
Bundle,	" "	13	0	00
STICK, Lac, Bengal,	per Surat maund.	6	0	00
SUGAR, Bengal real 1 sort,	per Bag	26	0	00
Ditto, 2 do.	do. do.	23	0	00
Ditto Batavia in Canister,	per md. 41½ seers	none		
Ditto China in Chest,	per Surat md. of 41 seers	6	2	00
Ditto 2 sort,		5	1	00
Candy Chinchu,	per Surat md. of 43½ seers	9	0	00
do. Canton,	do. do.	8	2	00
do. 2 do.	do. do	7	2	00
TAR, Stockholm	per " Barrel	30	0	00
TERRA Japonica,	per Bom Cy.	40	0	00
Ghautee,	"	80	0	00
Pegue,	" Surat Candy	none.		
TIN PLATES, I. C.	" per " box	18	0	00
in large slab,	per S. md. 40 seers	12	0	00
TINCALL,				
Borax.				
TURPENTINE,	" per barrel			
Spirits,	" per " gallon	4	8	00
TURMERIC, Bengal.	per Surat Candy	35	0	00
TUTENAGUE,	per Surat maund	11	0	00
VERDIGREASE,	" per lb.	2	1	00
VERMILLION, China,	per paper	1	0	50
VITRIOL, Blue,	per Surat maund	15	0	00
WAX, Bees,	per Surat maund	18	0	00
WINE, Claret, English,	per " dozen	40	0	00
Port,	" "	18	0	00
Madeira, 1 sort,	" per " pipe	800	0	00
WHEAT, Jumboosier,	per Cd. of 8 Parah	33	0	00
Ditto Red		34	0	00
Hansia, White,		38	0	00
Spanish Dollars,	per 100	218	0	00
German Crowns,	per 100	212	0	00
Venetians,	per 100	490	0	00
Gubbas,	per 100	475	0	00

Remittance to England at six months 2 2 per Rupee

Freight to England, dead weight 4 £. per Ton.
Loose Freight 5 £.

The quiet now so visible every where resembles more the months of September and October, than the heretofore bustling month of March.

This still holds good, as nothing is doing in the market; our quotations therefore remain.